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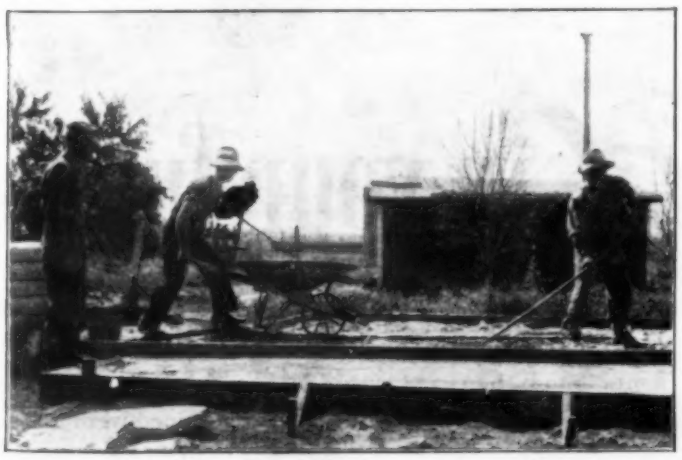
WALLACES' FARMER AND Iowa Homestead

Good Farming *Clear Thinking* *Right Living*

PUBLIC LIBRARY
AUG 8 1945
DETROIT

Manure Hauling is a fall farm job that if done early saves fertility and makes yards more sanitary. Harold Seebach is cleaning his cattle yard in Tama county, Iowa.

Brightening Up the buildings with paint on the Florian Sandburg farm, Henry county, Iowa. It's a fall job that preserves the wood and also adds to the appearance of the place.



Cement Floors for new buildings or for keeping livestock out of the mud can be built either in the fall or winter. This is a poultry house foundation on the Arthur Conard farm, in Henry county, Iowa.

What's To Be Done Next?

WHAT'S the first farm job after the threshing is done? Is it weed cutting? Hauling manure? Painting and fixing up buildings? Fall plowing? Or getting ready to take care of the feed crops?

"I never look ahead when work is piling up," said one farmer, when asked the question. "If you do, you'll go crazy. Just do what has to be done each day, and the fall work will take care of itself."

That way is good if it prevents worry. But some might worry less if they had a three-month plan for the fall work. Maybe getting each job done in its time and place will save labor. Maybe you can choose what has to be left out.

In planning the farm work for this fall, remember some of the jobs may not get done. Labor will be scarce despite some returning soldiers and some closed war plants. All short-cuts should be used and things of lesser importance left out.

Weed cutting should probably come first after the corn and beans are laid by and the small grain is in the bin. This early weed cutting applies particularly to fence rows and odd corners that didn't get into crops.

Mowing machines will save labor along fence rows wherever there is room for machines to go thru. Then the old "armstrong" will have to be used only for strips under fences and around posts. But maybe some fence rows need not be mowed at all.

Some conservationists say that ordinary weeds and grass in fence rows do more good than harm. Unmowed fence rows stop the snow in winter. They also furnish shelter and feed for birds and some other animals that are beneficial to growing crops.

This might be the year to let fence rows go unmowed on the back forty if there are no noxious weeds that will infect the place.

One weed-cutting job comes a bit later. Cockleburs and sunflowers in the corn or beans should be cut just before seed forms. Button-weeds, however, must be cut every week from August on if seed production is to be prevented.

Manure hauling should come early in the fall. Early cleaning of yards makes a healthier place for livestock. Fertility is saved when the manure is on the fields to be plowed under, or where the leaching will be into the soil rather than into a ditch.

(Continued on page 16)

Planning Aids Fall Jobs

AUGUST 4, 1945
IOWA'S LEADING FARM NEWSPAPER

"LOTS OF ROOM . . .
C'MON ALONG"

There's a Ford in your future!

When America's biggest job is done, a smart new Ford will point the way to pleasures now denied you. And you'll want to share them. . . . Here will be a handsome car. Big and roomy—rich with comfort. Behind the wheel you'll find new driving pleasure. It will be so nimble—so responsive. Difficult parking problems will yield to its easy handling . . . Naturally, this new car will be thrifty and reliable. . . . Everywhere you look there'll be improvements—more than were offered in many pre-war yearly models. The skill and experience which Ford has gained in more than 40 years assure you this. *FORD MOTOR COMPANY*

"THE FORD SHOW". Singing stars, orchestra and chorus. Every Sunday, complete NBC network. 2:00 P.M., E.W.T., 1:00 P.M., C.W.T., 12:00 M., M.W.T., 11:00 A.M., P.W.T.

Ford

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD. August 4, 1945 (Volume 70, No. 15). Published first and third Saturdays of each month, by the James M. Pierce Corporation, Des Moines, Iowa. Subscription price, two years for One Dollar. Entered as second-class matter October 19, 1929, at the post office in Des Moines, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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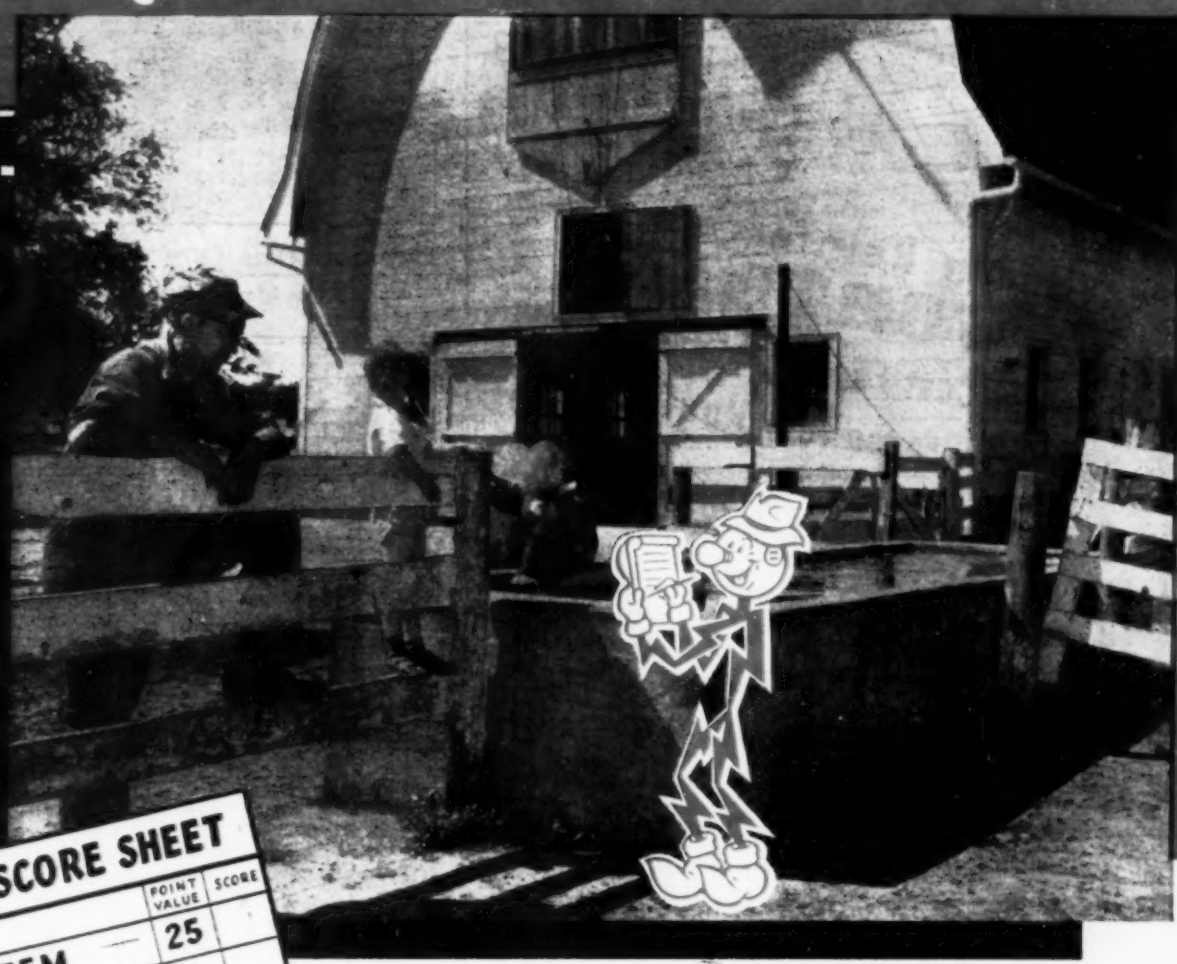
How does your Farm Rate-Electrically?



ELECTRICAL SCORE SHEET	POINT VALUE	SCORE
WATER SYSTEM	25	
MILKING MACHINE	8	
REFRIGERATOR	10	
WATER HEATER	8	
RADIO	5	
RANGE	12	
FEED GRINDER	6	
WASHING MACHINE	5	
SEPARATOR	4	
MOTORS (1-point for each up to 7)	7	
ADEQUATE WIRING & LIGHTING	10	
TOTAL SCORE...		

GOOD - 80-100. FAIR - 50-80. POOR - 0-50

Reddy Killowatt Presents a Score Sheet to Evaluate your Electrified Farm

CHECK the uses to which electricity is put on your farm! Add up the score sheet rating and see how it compares with that of your neighbors! The score sheet reproduced here provides an interesting picture of the essential electrical requirements of the typical Iowa farm. Electrical farming is progressive farming and the increased use of electric service is symbolic of the American Way of Life. Through greater use of electricity, you increase farm profits, save time and labor. The pumping, the milking, the refrigeration and countless other difficult tasks are handled more easily and economically. During the brighter post-war world of tomorrow, the business managed electric companies of Iowa will serve an ever increasing number of farmers with the many blessings of electricity. And they will assist more than ever the 51,000 farmers who now receive dependable highline service from the companies listed below.

A WARTIME MESSAGE FROM

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF IOWA

PIONEERS IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CO.
PEOPLES GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
INTER-STATE POWER COMPANY
IOWA ELECTRIC COMPANY
IOWA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
IOWA-ILLINOIS GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
IOWA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
IOWA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
IOWA SOUTHERN UTILITIES CO.
NORTHWESTERN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

INVEST IN AMERICA ★ BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Vitamin Reinforced
VIGORTONE
Is the Low-Cost Feed Supplement which
Helps To Increase Your Hog Profits!

VIGORTONE is a recognized aid in reducing the cost of bringing your hogs to marketable weight. Don't figure your cost of a feed supplement on the basis of price per bag. Figure it on the basis of the *cost per pound* of the pork which you produce. That's precisely where Vigortone makes an outstanding record in practically every feed lot where it is used. Vigortone supplies the essential vitamins, minerals, and yeast required to promote digestion and assimilation. Your hogs become thriftier and make faster gains.

MINERALS
YEAST
VITAMINS
ALL IN ONE BAG

VIGORTONE "ON-THE-AIR"

WMT—Andy Woolfries FARM FORUM every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 to 6:45 A. M.
WLS—1:05 P. M. Monday thru Friday.
WNAX—DINNER BELL RO ND-UP every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12:00 noon to 12:15 P. M.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS TESTIFY

VIGORTONE
Brings Profitable Results

Jess Rieter of Platteville, Wisconsin (March 20, 1945) writes:

"I fed Vigortone for four years with excellent results. My pigs always went to market at a very good weight and in a short period of feeding. Then a salesman stopped to see me and said I could feed his feed as cheaply and get my pigs to market as soon at a lower cost. I tried this feed. When I sold my hogs, I found it cost substantially more and took thirty days longer to get them to market. I immediately called my Vigortone Serviceman, and I am back on Vigortone to stay!"

Clair Feeney of Dubuque, Iowa (March 1, 1945) writes:

"My Vigortone Serviceman explained to me the results that many of his customers were getting from Vigortone for hogs. I decided to try it. By following the Full Coverage Plan and using Vigortone according to directions, we accomplished a very outstanding job. Needless to say, I am sure using it again in 1945 as I think the plan did a real job for me."

(Originals in files)

FREE LITERATURE

Tells how to save feed and cut costs. Also how Special Feeding Courses aid in handling hog ailments. Write for yours today.

Dr. Fenton's
VIGORTONE CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ... "Over 34 Years of Successful Service"

Threshing Oats Farmers still know how to build big, square loads of oat bundles, despite the inroads of the combine. On the H. Atwood farm, Jefferson county, Iowa.

INSIDE STUFF

THERE'S ALWAYS something. Two days after the weather warmed up in July, folks who had said: "This is the year without a summer," began to predict a bad drouth in August.

▲ ▲

AFTER THRESHING is over better haul your winter's coal, if you haven't already done so. Fuel will be scarce this winter.

▲ ▲

IT IS FINE TO SEE a few more young men around, even tho some are only here on furlough on their way to the Pacific. But there are also more young fellows with gold discharge buttons.

▲ ▲

HOW WILL high school boys, who have been the big men of the farm and the neighborhood, like it when big brother comes home and takes charge?

▲ ▲

A TOO-HASTY READER is indignant about army hospital folks making soldiers in bed do some drilling, waving their arms even if their legs are not usable, etc. Fact is that this gets the boys well faster. And the patients like it.

▲ ▲

ONE EXPERIMENT made by the army dealt with two batches of boys with virus pneumonia, an exhausting disease with long convalescence. By careful exercises—while the men were still in bed—and by building them up by more exercise while walking around in the hospital, the army had one batch on 10-mile hikes with full packs in a little over a month.

▲ ▲

THOSE WHO DIDN'T get this kind of exercise took lots longer to get well, and more had relapses later. Take note, however, that this does not mean farmers, after pneumonia, should be out doing a full day's work in a month. It is the gradual building up that does it, not driving yourself back to work too soon.

▲ ▲

IF CORN AND SOYBEANS went back to pre-war prices, what would they bring? In 1935-39, corn on Iowa farms averaged 56 cents a bushel. Soybeans on Iowa farms averaged 80 cents.

▲ ▲

"WHY DO YOU keep hollering about farm land booms?" asked a visitor. "You didn't talk congress into a tax on land speculators. What good are you doing?"

AN ELDERLY FARMER who was in the office recently supplied the answer. "Back in 1919, I was tempted to buy another farm," he said. "I didn't. One of the articles in your paper helped keep me from doing it. I think I owe to you the fact that I kept my farm, while some neighbors better farmers, too—went broke."

▲ ▲

THAT'S WHY an editor keeps harping on the land boom. In 1960, more than one farmer will come into this office and say to whoever sits in my chair: "I did not get sucked in on the 1945 land boom, and that's why I'm in good shape today. Thanks!"

▲ ▲

EVERY FARM PURCHASE stopped means just another family that will not be exposed to all the risks of a post-war deflation. That's why Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead keeps talking.

▲ ▲

ONE CONGRESSMAN orates indignantly that the product of victory gardens will be wasted, because they can't be canned without sugar, and sugar is scarce. He must like sugar on his beans!

▲ ▲

STEFFANSON, Arctic explorer, says that heavy use of fats satisfies the sugar craving, and is better for you. Healthy natives in the north eat fat meat, but no sugar. Eating more cream and butter—farmers can do this now, but city folks can't—might do the same thing.

▲ ▲

FARMERS ARE MAKING much better production records in World War II than in World War I. In 1918, agricultural production was only 12 per cent up over 1910-14, while in 1944 production rose 44 per cent over 1935-39.

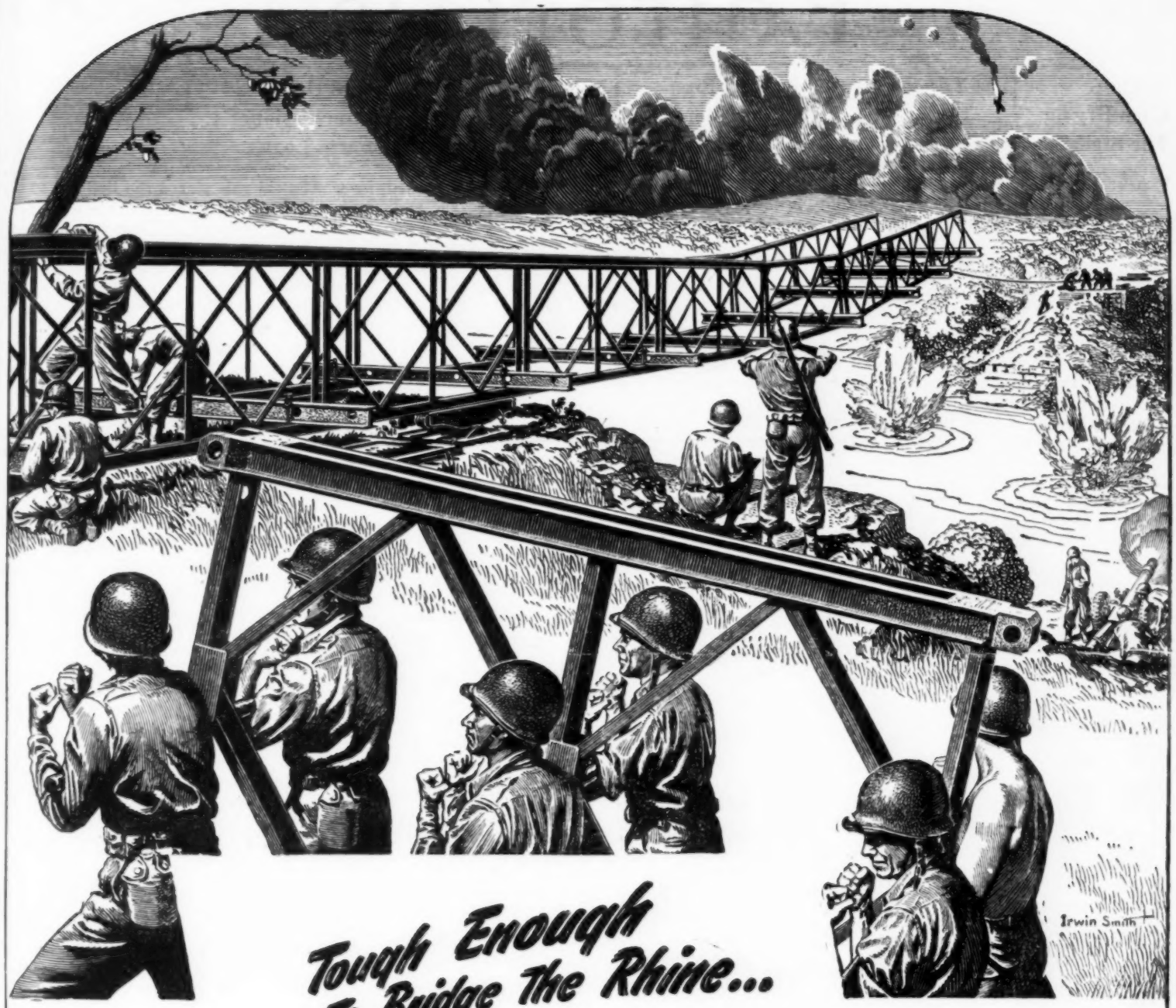
▲ ▲

A DELEGATION of Iowa farmers went to Washington recently to ask, among other things, for seasonal changes in price supports and ceilings on hogs. The idea is to encourage farmers to market in the slack months and avoid market congestion in mid-winter.

▲ ▲

I NEVER THOUGHT I would enjoy hot, steamy nights as much as I did this July when the cold wave broke and the corn really began to catch up. The really uncomfortable weather is when the crops aren't growing.

DONALD R. MURPHY.



Tough Enough To Bridge The Rhine...

When our armies began the final push into Germany, nothing could stop them – not even blown-up bridges. For the Engineers were ready – with the now famous Bailey Bridge Sections.

These light but tough pieces of "overgrown Erector sets" were moved up, by truck and by night. At a signal, Army Engineers assembled them *by hand*, slipped bolts into ready holes. In crossing streams and small rivers no supports were needed–the bridges were simply edged out from shore on rollers when assembled. For the Rhine crossing, Bailey Bridge Sections were straddled over pontons or demolished bridge piers.

How could such light structures take such stress? *This* metal was a Nickel Alloy Steel . . . extra strong . . . easy to weld into sturdy sections . . . because it contained *Nickel*.

CUT MORE WOOD TO CUT THE PAPER SHORTAGE

...just as it licks Tough Jobs on The Home Front

NICKEL

Another advantage of this high-strength Nickel Alloy Steel – improved *resistance to corrosion* – makes it suitable for oil tanks on trucks or buried underground. The tanks last longer because this metal resists the corrosive attack of fuel oil. In this and countless other ways, Nickel is your "unseen friend," as much a part of your everyday life as the thermostat of your heating system or the springs on your oven door.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC. *New York 5, N. Y.*

International Nickel — miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and the Platinum metals . . . the producers of INCO Nickel Alloys, including MONEL and INCONEL.

Editorials

Let Soft Corn Dry on The Stalk?

EVEN tho the weather did turn warmer in late July, many farmers expect we'll wind up with a good deal of pretty wet corn at harvest time. A warm, dry September could help, but there'll still be lots of soft corn.

What should we do with it? Some folks will put it in the silo. Some will husk and feed it out in a hurry. Some will husk and experiment with methods of drying.

For the average farmer, what's the best solution? A friend recently came in with this answer: "Let wet corn dry on the stalk until December—until spring if necessary."

This farmer, with a long background of experience in handling corn, pointed out that folks who husked corn in April this year were better off than many who husked corn with a high moisture content last November.

Stiff stalks will keep the corn up out of the snow. Wind and sun will dry the corn better than if it is dumped in a crib.

Farmers used to look with scorn on a man who was caught by snow before his corn was all husked. Maybe this year lots of fields will be deliberately left unhusked by snowfall.

We'd like to get other farm views on the soft corn problem. If your corn is too wet to crib in November, what do you plan to do?

More Iowa Pigs Than 36 States Raise

THE western corn belt (Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota) is raising more than its usual share of spring pigs this year.

In the 1933-42 period, this section raised 47.6 per cent of the total for the United States. But in 1945, the figure is rising to 50.4 per cent.

The south, on the other hand, is raising less than usual. The south-Atlantic states raised 6.8 per cent of the national total in 1933-42. This year, the figure is 6 per cent.

The south-central states had a 10-year average of 13 per cent of national production. This year, the figure is 11.2 per cent.

Everybody should remember that the corn belt as a whole is raising 68.2 per cent of the total spring pig crop. Other states really are not in the pig business at all.

All the western states, all the south-Atlantic states all the north-Atlantic states, all the south-central states—in fact, all the states outside the corn belt—failed to raise as many spring pigs this year as Iowa did by herself.

The score is: Iowa, 11,799,000; 36 states, 11,261,000.

When Farmers Go Down To Washington

EVERY farmer who has ever started a a resolution to Washington or who has helped to send a delegation down there will be interested in "Big Democracy," by Paul H. Appleby (Knopf, $2.75).

Appleby served in the Department of Agriculture for over 12 years, first as assistant to Henry Wallace, and then as under-secretary of the department. He knows how the machinery of government works.

His point is that government will continue to be a big machine, and that we'd all better learn how it operates and how we can help it operate more effectively.

Many farmer readers will turn first to Appleby's discussion of "red tape." But "pressure groups" and "political patronage" will come a close second.

If At First You Don't Succeed—

DO YOU like to repeat a task you've already done successfully, or would you rather try again something on which you've failed?

Most of us like a little of both. But psychologists find that children under seven, and older people who haven't completely grown up (or after having grown up have slipped back) often prefer to try only those tasks they have already successfully performed.

In a test of a group of soldiers with mental disorders, a sizable percentage wanted to repeat their successes, not redeem their failures.

To keep growing, you have to keep trying something new, have to be willing to fail and to try again.

WHEN CORN IS SOFT

If this turns out to be a soft corn year, when can we expect the big rush of hogs to market?

In 1915 and 1917, both years with soft corn, the big increase in hog marketings came in December. October was lighter than usual; November marketings were average, but December broke the record.

Prices broke as receipts increased in 1915. In Iowa, average hog prices went down from $7.40 in October to $5.80 in December. In 1917, inflation was on, and prices rose in spite of heavy marketings.

There probably will not be serious price trouble this year, even with heavy marketings. Demand is too strong. But there could be serious traffic jams on railroads and in packing houses.

October is always a good month to sell hogs. It is better than usual in a soft-corn year.

December is usually the worst month to sell hogs. It is worse than usual in a soft-corn year.

Keep this in mind as you watch your corn race with frost.

What Kind of September Weather?

UP UNTIL July 20, when things warmed up, it looked as if July of 1945 would be classed with the really cool Julys of history. In the first 20 days of July, the average temperature in Iowa was around 70 degrees, or nearly five degrees under normal.

Other cool Julys came in 1891, 1904, 1905, 1915 and 1924. And what kind of weather came after?

In 1891, August was cool, but September warmed up. The yield of corn hit 40.5 bushels to the acre in Iowa. That was a big yield then.

In 1904 and 1905, August was cool, but September warm. Yields were good here, too, in spite of early cool weather, with averages of 39 and 41.5 bushels per acre.

In 1915, August was even colder than July, and September only about average. The yield that year was 32.5 bushels.

In 1924, August—after a cold July—was almost up to normal, but September was cold again. And the yield was 28 bushels.

Apparently, a warm September can make up for some cool summer weather. And, after three out of five cool summers, September has been warmer than usual.

Will Drop Commissioner's Farm Loans

FARM Land banks are now permitted to lend up to 65 per cent of the combined value of the land and buildings. The old rule placed the limit at 50 per cent of the value of the land plus 20 per cent of the value of the insured improvements.

To some folks, this may sound like a boost to the land boom. It isn't. For a good while, Commissioner loans have supplemented Land Bank loans to permit a total of 75 per cent of the total value.

Under the new plan, a buyer who can't make it on a 65 per cent Land Bank loan can still get an added 10 per cent from the Commissioner.

No new Commissioner loans will be made after June 30, 1946. After that, most existing Commissioner loans will be combined with the Land Bank loans under the 65 per cent rule.

It is a good thing to end Commissioner loans. They were useful during the depression, but they are not needed now.

One important fact about Land Bank loans is that they are made on "normal long-time agricultural values." The Land Bank tries not to load up a borrower with a loan made on the basis of inflated values.

Whether a farmer borrows from the Land Bank or not, it is a good rule not to incur a debt that can't be paid off with 60-cent corn.

Farm Income Split Among Fewer People

REMEMBER when farmers used to say: "If we could just get income up to parity!"

Now farm income is up to parity and beyond. The next question is: "How long will it stay there?"

Net income per person on farms was 145 per cent of parity in 1944. As most farmers know, this means that a farmer in 1944 had enough money left over, after expenses were paid, to buy half again as much as he could buy with his net income in 1910-14.

A big volume of production was the main item in pushing parity income up. Parity price was only 117 per cent of 1910-14. But a 17 per cent boost in relative price plus a tremendous boost in volume of sales, helped to increase parity income by 45 per cent.

Another thing that helped boost income per person on farms was that there were fewer people on farms in 1944 than in 1940.

This is something not many farm people have thought about. To keep farm income per person high, one thing farmers need to do is to see that ex-farm people get jobs in town. If they all come back to the farm, farm income must be divided among more people, with less for each.

Iowa's Corn Is All Hybrid This Year

THIS year, Iowa has 100 per cent of its corn acreage in hybrids. Nationally, 64.5 per cent of all corn acreage is in hybrids, too.

Other leading hybrid corn states are Illinois and Indiana, with 98 per cent; Ohio with 96 per cent, Minnesota with 91 per cent, Wisconsin with 89 per cent, Missouri with 88 per cent and Nebraska with 85 per cent.

Go back to 1933 and see how the figures looked. Iowa led then, too, but it had only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of its acreage in hybrids.

Nationally, only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the corn acreage was in hybrids in 1933. In 13 years, corn growing has been revolutionized.

Odds *and* Ends

WE OFTEN "lose" the corn crop four times in the season. Once at planting-time, once when rains hold up cultivation, once when cold weather (or heat and drouth) checks growth in late summer, and once before frost.

IN IOWA, last year, the crop was lost when it went in late; lost again in June when rain halted cultivation; lost again in July when rains encouraged weeds, and lost in September when the frost seemed about to come too early.

ALL Iowa got was 607 million bushels last year. Some of it was too wet, of course. But, since the 10-year average was only 400 million bushels, we probably didn't do so bad in 1944.

THREE per cent of the men now in the army intend to stay in after the war. This is shown by a recent army survey. Ten per cent might stay in the army after the war if civilian jobs were scarce, and if some army changes were made.

BIG imports of copra may be received in the United States from the Philippines by mid-1946. This would mean relief to oil and fat shortages, and might later bring a considerable drop in prices of soybeans, cottonseed, lard and butter.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Anderson has announced that no corn would be used for manufacture of beverage alcohol in the future until the feed situation looks better. The beverage alcohol "holiday" in July used about 5,500,000 bushels of corn.

ONE way to get rid of consumer food subsidies is to permit raises in wage levels. An increase in the price of butter won't seem so tough if pay per hour goes up, too.

NATIONAL wheat goal for 1946 is 67 to 70 million acres. In view of big national and world wheat reserves, that's more than we'll need for human food. But some extra wheat could come in handy as feed if the corn crop is short.

OVER 60,000 British civilians (including nearly 8,000 children under 16) were killed by air raids during the war. This is more than American army-navy death losses in World War I.

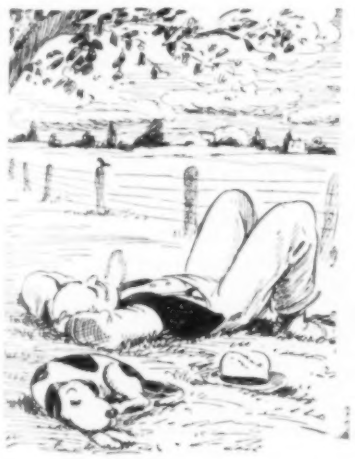
FARM machinery has been turned out during the war at high rates, in spite of the diversion of materials and labor to war tools. Department of Commerce reports show that production of farm machines, equipment and parts totaled only 496 million dollars in 1940 and rose to 1,080 million dollars in 1944.

WIDE interest of farmers in crop insurance is shown in 66,700 applications for cotton crop insurance, 12,900 for spring wheat and 31,000 for flax. The crop insurance program, knocked out by congress two years ago, was put back in the law at Roosevelt's request this last winter.

ONE reason southern farmers can't produce as much per man as northern farmers is that in the south farm machinery per capita only averages $27.30. In the corn belt, farm machinery investment per capita is $170.

Song of the Lazy Farmer

SINCE our armed might has beat the Hun, I guess our battle's half-way won, and we must scoot clear cross the map to put the K. O. on the Jap. The soldier who prepares my rhymes will soon be back like former times, and substitutes no longer will assist me with the ink and quill. When he and other lads return, we'll have trained help and brains to burn, instead of farmin' all alone with achin' joints and misery moan. It sure will be a haven then to sit and watch their capers when they lay aside them uniforms and start on farm and field reforms on rundown acres which us gents were oft too aged to commence. It will be pleasant then, I vow, to let them plan the where and how and figger taxes, tolls and rates, and check on prices, costs and weights.



I feel relaxed and quite relieved instead of sorry, sore and peeved because the outcome is in sight of this long food and shootin' fight. I'll stop a-fussin' day by day at PDX or OPA or any other bureaucrats appointed by the Democrats, because we must united be for sake of lads across the sea who didn't wear no party badge, but fought for Ma and Pa and Madge. Altho this is the Victory year, I won't go crazy-like and cheer and throw confetti or make noise—I'll save my pep to greet the boys, a-hopin' that when cannons cease we'll know enough to keep the peace.

"Remember me from last year? I'm that little shrimp who had never eaten Wheaties before."

by Betty Crocker

SUGAR SAVER: Use canned or frozen fruits (already sweetened) to top your Wheaties. If it's fresh fruit, sweeten with syrup before adding to your cereal at breakfast.

• • •

"NO SUGAR, THANKS!" Many people prefer their Wheaties without sugar. Because Wheaties are a sweet-type cereal—deliciously flavored with malty-sweet syrup. Little or no extra sugar required on these crunchy whole wheat flakes.

• • •

SECOND-HELPING GOOD: *Try our Wheaties and see! A rich toasty flavor that practically demands "seconds". Such crunchy flakes, too.*

NUTRITION DEP'T: Wheaties star here, too. These delicious flakes provide whole wheat levels of two B vitamins, and the mineral iron. Also food-energy—largest single need of the diet. As our General Mills food staff say—"sure-nuff nourishment" in a big bowl of milk, fruit and Wheaties, famous "Breakfast of Champions".

• • •

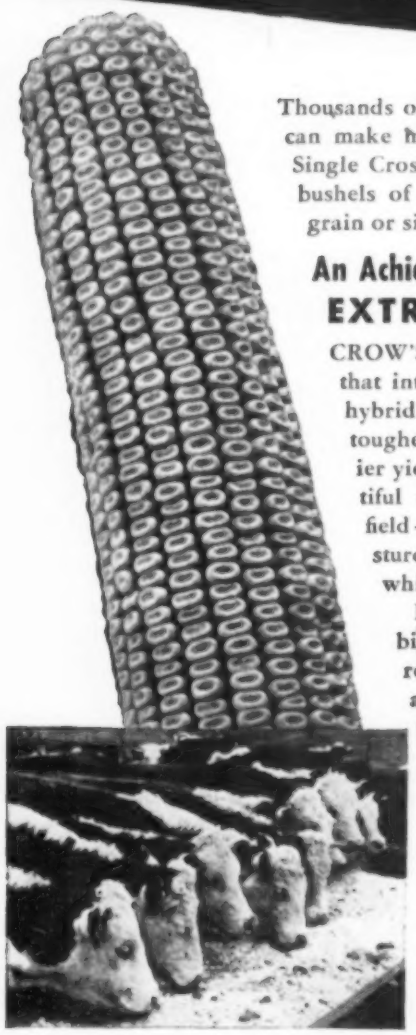
NEW BIGGER PACKAGE now. Did you know? It's the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak. Holds fifty per cent more than the regular size. Just what your family needs? Your grocer should now have the Wheaties Extra-Big-Pak.

General Mills, Inc.

"Wheaties", "Breakfast of Champions" and "Betty Crocker" are registered trade marks of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

LULU!

It's a lulu—this new *bigger* package of Wheaties. The Extra-BigPak, holding 50% more than the regular size. For people with big ideas about breakfast. So try America's favorite whole wheat flakes, Wheaties!



Thousands of farmers have proved that you can make more money with CROW'S 607 Single Cross. They say that they get more bushels of corn per acre—better feeding grain or silage.

An Achievement in Corn Breeding—
EXTRA Profits for YOU

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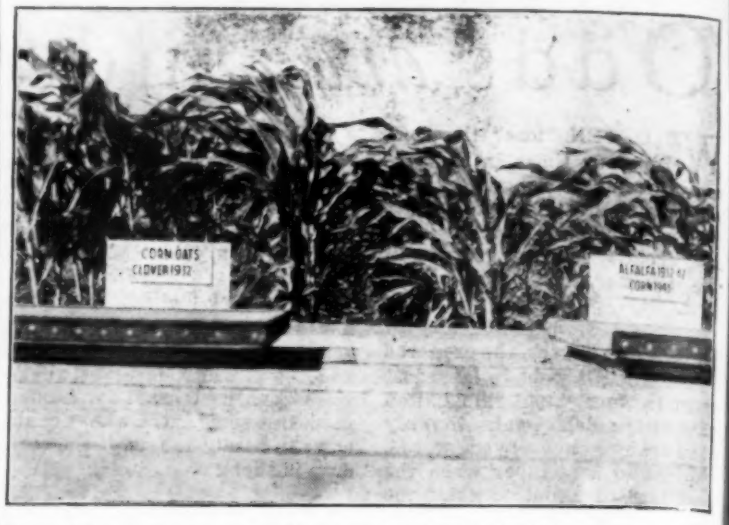

First-Year Corn grows faster and makes 20 bushels more per acre, according to tests on the Page county, Iowa, experimental farm. Big corn on the left followed clover in a three-year rotation. It's the third year for the smaller corn on the right, after seven years of alfalfa.

Raise More By Short Rotations

Corn, Oats and Soil-Saving Tests Seen on Page County, Iowa, Experimental Farm

SHORT rotations are best for corn. It's better to grow corn every third year in a corn-oats-clover rotation than to leave the land six years in grass and then grow three years of corn straight.

That's the conclusion some farmers reached after looking at the experiments at the Page county, Iowa, soil conservation experimental farm. Field Days were held July 16 to 18.

At the control plots, where soil and water losses have been measured since 1932, the farmers saw corn shoulder high on the corn-oats-clover rotation plot. In an adjoining plot, now in the third year of corn following 10 years of alfalfa and blue grass, the corn was only waist-high.

At the rotation plots, farmers saw less difference in the size of the corn, but nitrogen deficiency was evident in plots that did not include a legume at regular intervals in the rotation.

Second-year corn yields were 20 bushels less than the first-year in corn following legumes, Iowa State College crops men said. This was in a four-year rotation which included corn, corn, oats and clover.

Corn is the greatest feed producer, but it can be used too many years in the rotation. Corn every year on the same land brings lower returns.

Twice as much feed is produced in 10 years with the corn-oats-clover rotation as will be produced by growing corn 10 years straight. Farmers were told that this comparison was made on the same kind of land. The production of oats, hay and corn was figured in feed units of like value to make the tests accurate.

Soil losses by washing are only one-fourth as great in a corn-oats-clover rotation as they are when corn is grown continuously. This has been proved since 1932 by catching the washed-off soil in tanks and weighing it. Tanks are maintained below plots farmed with various rotations.

Rotations are important in controlling soil losses, but other factors are important, too, the agronomists told visitors. Length of slope and type of tillage can affect greatly the amount of soil going down the hills with the rain.

Doubling the length of the slope increases loss of soil by 30 per cent, the group was told. A slope 600 feet long erodes more than twice as fast as a slope 75 feet long.

Comparing tillage methods, the agronomists said hard ground listing, when used on the contour, was most effective in holding soil and water. Hard ground listing also required less power and labor, and the yields have been comparable to plowing and surface planting on the Marshall soil of the experimental farm.

Hard ground listing up and down the hills, however, is one of the worst soil-wasting practices, according to the Page county experiments. Soil losses on terraced and contour listed land are only 3 per cent of the losses recorded on up-and-down-hill listing.

Field Day visitors saw tests of oats for lodging resistance. Different varieties were used with applications of 40 and 80 pounds of nitrogen. This amount of nitrogen caused some lodging of all varieties of oats. Clinton and Benton oats stood up the best.

The nitrogen applications to oats suggested to some farmers that nitrogen might pay on thin land sown to oats—especially land that will not grow oats high enough to bind well in normal years. But nitrogen applications must fit the soil.

For every inch of top soil lost from the land, yields of corn decreased three to five bushels per acre where soil depths were less than one foot. That was the warning given to the Field Day visitors by D. D. Smith, Columbia, Mo., project supervisor for the Soil Conservation Service.

Smith said run-off could be controlled "by conditioning the soil, shortening the slopes, and by providing vegetation to diminish the force with which the rainfall reaches the soil surface.

"The most important consideration in growing cultivated row crops, such as corn and soybeans, is that they directly follow at least one year of grass and legume meadow," Smith stated.

For the hill lands of southern Iowa and northwestern Missouri, Smith warned against growing legumes without grasses. Legumes alone will loosen the soil. Grass roots form a binder that will help greatly to hold the soil together for one year of corn or beans.

"Good Job" said B. W. Lodwick, assistant regional director of FSA, as he inspected results of pasture improvement on the John C. Moore farm, Wayne county, Iowa.

Pasture Crop Tripled

TWENTY acres of pasture on the John C. Moore farm, in Wayne county, Iowa, grew up waist-high by mid-summer, following a pasture improvement program. Twenty-two head of cattle, including 15 cows, couldn't keep up with its growth.

"The carrying capacity of this pasture is three times what it was when poverty grass grew all over it," said Moore. The pasture was disked up, given an application of lime and phosphate, and reseeded to five different grasses—sweet clover, red clover, alsike, lespedeza and timothy.

Moore is experimenting with level terraces on this pasture land. This is a little unusual, as sloping terraces are ordinarily recommended for that part of Iowa, with its tight sub-soil. Reed's canary grass, which does well on wet land, is being seeded in the terrace ditches.

Moore's job of pasture improvement was praised by B. W. Lodwick, assistant regional director of the Farm Security Administration. Standing in the waist-high grass, Lodwick said Moore was doing "an outstanding job of pasture improvement and soil conservation." Lodwick is in charge of the Farm Ownership Division of FSA for several states in this region. Moore is paying for the farm under the tenant-purchase plan.

Cattle Movement Up 30 Per Cent

Farmers bought 30 per cent more cattle to put in feed-lots and pastures in the first half of 1945 than they bought in the first half of 1944. Including both direct shipments and movement thru stockyards, cattle received in eight corn belt states were 499,659 head in 1944; 644,908 in 1945.

June movement of stockers and feeders was 105,868 head in 1944 and 113,551 in 1945. June increase in 1945 over 1944 was about 7 per cent.

The movement of feeders to Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Minnesota slowed down in June. Movement of feeders to these states had been very heavy in the first five months of 1945.

June movement of stockers and feeders to farms showed more activity, however, in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Each of the eight corn belt states has now received more cattle in the first half of 1945 than in the same months of 1944.

Movement of sheep and lambs to corn belt farms is down 7 per cent, comparing the first half of 1945 with the first half of 1944. Totals are 593,944 head in 1944; 552,367 in 1945.

PREVENT SOIL EROSION

PROTECT EQUIPMENT FROM CORROSION

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It's good management, too, to "fortify" your tractor, truck and car with SKELLY Fortified TAGOLENE Motor Oils and Greases. That "frying pan" heat in all automotive engines may break down the protective lubricating elements of some oils and greases . . . but SKELLY Products are "fortified" to prevent that.

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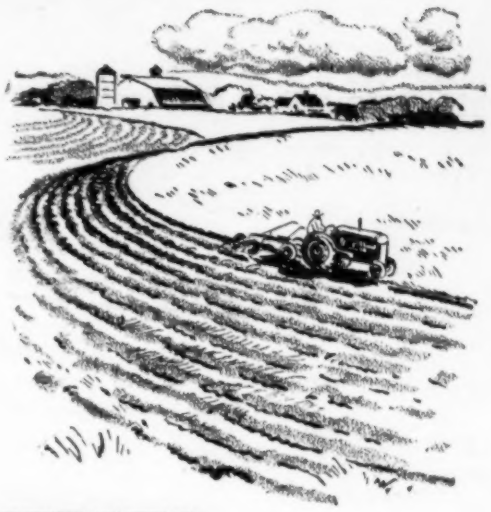

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LISTEN TO *Alex Dreier*

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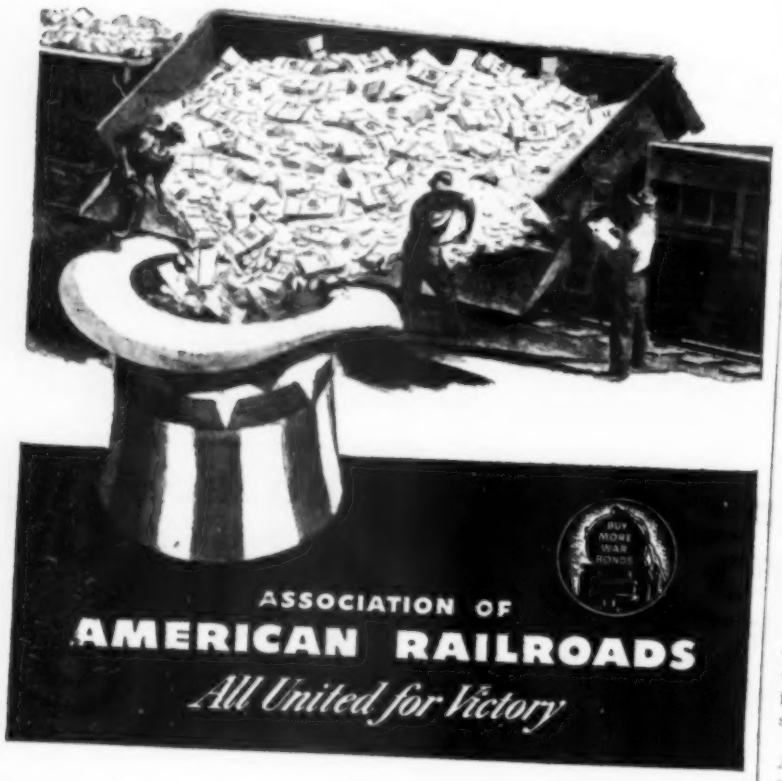
BALANCE SHEET

In the other World War	*In this World War*
The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.	The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.
Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.	Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.
Freight rates were raised about 25%.	Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.
The government took over the operation of the railroads.	The railroads have remained under their own management.
Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.	The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day—to say nothing of their state and local taxes.



Threshers Tell Small Corn Stories

"It Was Colder Back in 1882," Said Uncle Dick. "Have You Kids Forgot 1915?" Said Grandpa.

IT WAS just after dinner in threshing time. A dozen members of the threshing ring were spending those few precious minutes sprawling in various positions under the walnut tree in the yard.

One man picked his teeth vigorously, stopping occasionally to get out his pocket knife and put a new point on the implement. Another was carefully removing shoes and socks to dump the oats on the ground.

Still another young farmer sat on the grass with knees cocked up and elbows resting on them. There was a worried look on his face as he stared at the waist-high corn across the fence. He began talking, half to himself:

"Nobody ever saw such small corn the first week in August. Look at it! It'll never make corn in the world."

"We've seen colder summers and smaller corn," said a prostrate bundle pitcher, pulling an old straw hat off his face. "Remember old Uncle Dick Ross, who lived down there where that old box-elder grove is? He used to tell about the season of 1882. They called it 'the year without a summer.'

"Uncle Dick said there was frost in every month of 1882 except July," the pitcher related, slowly raising himself to an upright position. "In May, there were still snow drifts.

"I've heard Uncle Dick tell many a time about how the pioneer farmers caught deer in the latter part of May in that year. They'd drive the deer into the snow drifts. The crust was thick on the drifts, the deer would break thru, and they'd get 'em without firing a shot."

"Bet they didn't have to shuck any corn that fall," said an awkward-looking bundle wagon youth, who had tried corn husking but once since coming from the Ozark country of Missouri.

"That's where you're wrong," said the pitcher. "Uncle Dick said when fall came they found they had a pretty good corn crop. He said that year taught him you couldn't beat Iowa out of a corn crop."

The pitchers and the bundle wagon drivers and the grain haulers looked up, but they saw Grandpa getting ready to say something, so they went back to cleaning their shoes and rubbing their distended middle portions.

"I've seen corn smaller than this year lots of times," said Grandpa. "Can't you kids remember 1915?

"Why, in 1915," Grandpa related, "we would get off our bundle wagons when we were threshing and sit out in the sun to talk, rather than in the shade, like you fellers are doing.

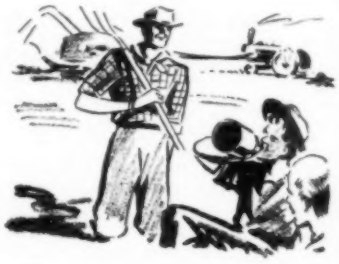
"I didn't get done plowing corn till August, and we were still threshing after the middle of September. It was time for frost before there was a dented ear in the corn fields."

"Well, I suppose you had a good crop, anyway," drawled the machine tender, as he pulled the ends of his shirt outside his overalls, so as to shed the heat and the dust better. Then he added, with a twinkle in his eye: "But your story ain't near as good as Uncle Dick's."

Grandpa edged in a little closer, and an old light returned to his shrunken, watery eyes. He had been a master of threshing gang vernacular in his day.

"Now I'll tell you, boys," the old man began, "there was a lot of corn in 1915. But the quality—it was nothing to brag on." Straightening up, he continued:

"Why, I didn't begin shucking corn until along in November, and still there was an occasional soft ear that would splatter milk on the bangboards when you threw it in the wagon." They were listening now, and Grandpa went on:



"Then, right at the first of December it froze up hard as a rock. Those ears were so big and heavy after they froze that we had to use 20-penny spikes, and clinch them, to keep the cleats on the bangboards. Those heavy ears could just tear a wagon to pieces."

There was a stir among the threshing help under the walnut tree. Most of them felt they couldn't top that, and wanted to slip away. But a slight smile came over the face of the young farmer who had started to bewail the small corn. The worried look was gone.

"You know," he began, "when we sat down here half an hour ago, I was really worried about this corn, but I've got over it." He dropped his knees to a wider angle and relaxed as he went on:

"When we came out here after dinner, and I looked across that corn field, it was just even with the second wire on that fence. Now you can see it's even with the third wire. Of course, this corn will beat the frost."

"Let's get to threshing," said a big, jovial fellow, as he struggled to his feet with a hearty laugh. "We'll have to be filling silos in a few weeks, and some of you fellows will have to dig a hole in the ground to put the silage in."

Velvet Weed Seed Lives 26 Years

A Union county, Iowa, farmer told this story: Twenty-six years ago, he let one velvet weed (butter-print) plant go to seed on his farm. Ever since then, he has kept the offspring of this plant pulled before they seeded. He's still pulling velvet weeds.

Seeds of many of our noxious weeds have been known to retain their vitality in the soil for 20 years or more. Then, when brought near enough the surface, if conditions are right—presto! they sprout. It is no wonder weeds are always with us.

Weed Cutter owned by Dwayne Shaver, Hardin county, Iowa. Revolving blade driven by a small gasoline engine cuts them down.

Weeds Get Worse Each Year

Need Weed Commissioner for Each Township And Less Red Tape, Says Hardin County Man

"I WAS born in the mountains of West Virginia, where they didn't have any soil, hardly; so I hate to think of bad weeds taking this good soil of Iowa."

And so soft-spoken, blue-eyed Joe Mann really puts his heart into the work of weed commissioner for Hardin county, Iowa.

But it seems discouraging at times, for he is now sole commissioner for the county, and has its only power weed-spraying outfit.

"The weeds are gaining on us," he admits. The last year or two, what with the help shortage and the wet seasons, an already bad situation is becoming aggravated. Larger power machinery — custom work — sale of hay and grain from farm to farm—all these encourage the spread of weeds.

Farmers are reporting Canada thistles where they were never found before. The longer our noxious weeds are allowed to grow and spread unmolested, the harder successful eradication will become. Now is the accepted time to hold the line!

One July morning, too rainy to operate his spray outfit, Mann was on his way to visit a farmer against whom a complaint had been entered by a neighboring land-owner. The complaint: Said farmer was allowing Canada thistles to grow uncut, and seeds would blow across to the neighboring farm.

"Years ago," Mann said, "they told us Canada thistles wouldn't spread by seed. They do, tho, now." Still, many farmers comfortably excuse themselves with this belief. Evidently, there are enough plants now so that one can expect both male and female in any patch. That was the early idea—that the seeds were not fertile.

Mann feels that our present weed law does not give authorities enough power to control noxious weeds. Its purpose is to compel any farmer to keep noxious weeds from seeding. But enforcement is fettered by red tape.

"Suppose you find a man neglecting to mow his thistles," Mann explained. "I can give him notice, and he may say he'll do it next day. But it doesn't get done. Then I can get the auditor to send him a registered letter giving him 10 days' notice before we can send in any one to cut the thistles. By that time, the seeds will be blowing over the whole countryside."

His suggestion is to change the law so the commissioner can set a date for the farmer to have his weeds mowed, and then, if it is not done, let the authorities go in and cut the weeds on time.

For a good job of weed control, Mann suggests that we need a weed commissioner and a spraying rig in every township. All a single man in the county can do is to follow up complaints and to spray patches where he is asked. Much of his work is along highways.

Education, to get farmers more weed conscious, may be a better way than hiring a lot of weed policemen. With the promise of more help to be available in the future, however, there should be some cooperative way worked out to handle this public menace.

Farmers Union Board Adopts Program

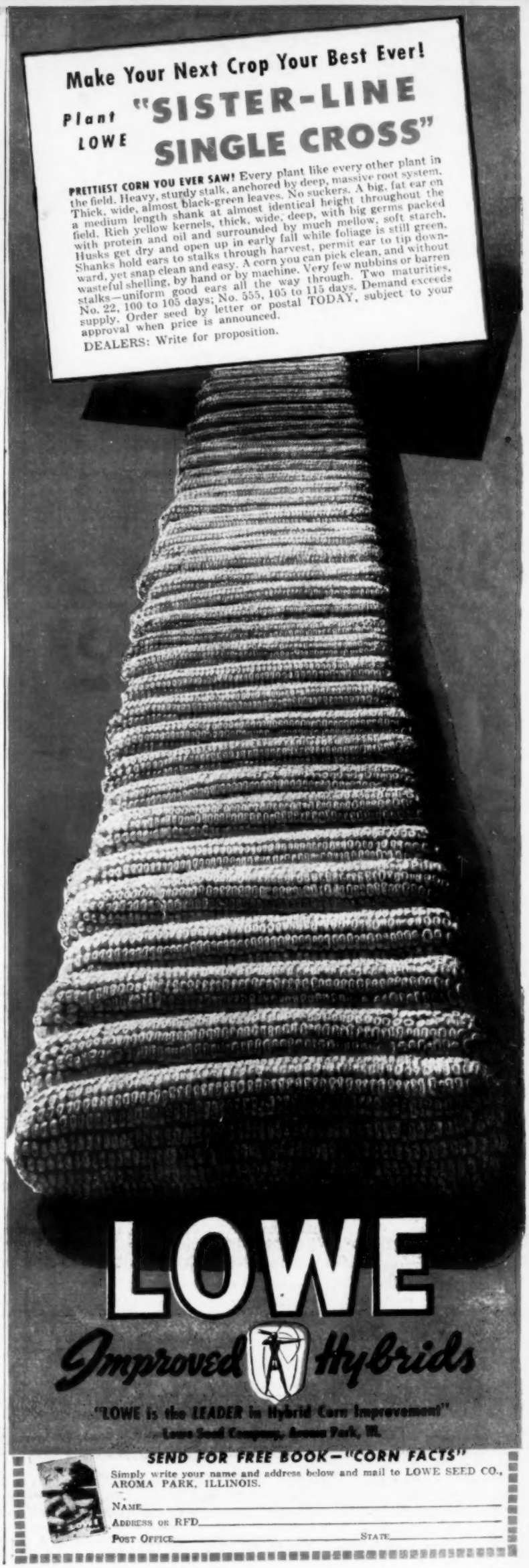
A new program and some changes of officials were approved at a July meeting of the Iowa Farmers Union Board.

The program included support of the Missouri Valley Authority, full employment by means of the Murray bill, rural electrification, fair employment practices act, Wagner-Murray-Dingell public health bill, anti-poll tax bill and election of AAA committeemen by democratic processes.

The board approved the program unanimously after it was presented by President Fred W. Stover. Other approved plans include developments in the cooperative field which will be announced soon. The educational department of the Farmers Union will be expanded.

Edward W. Roelofs, secretary of the Union for the past two years, offered his resignation and it was accepted by the board. Roelofs will go back to the publication of his newspaper, the Sioux Center News, in Sioux county, Iowa. Cecile Ligouri, of Polk county, was appointed acting secretary until a new selection is made.

A. H. Green, of Clinton county, was made vice-president of the Union, to succeed Stover, who became president when O. L. Weber resigned that position. Dick Snedden, of Lee county, was elected to the state board.



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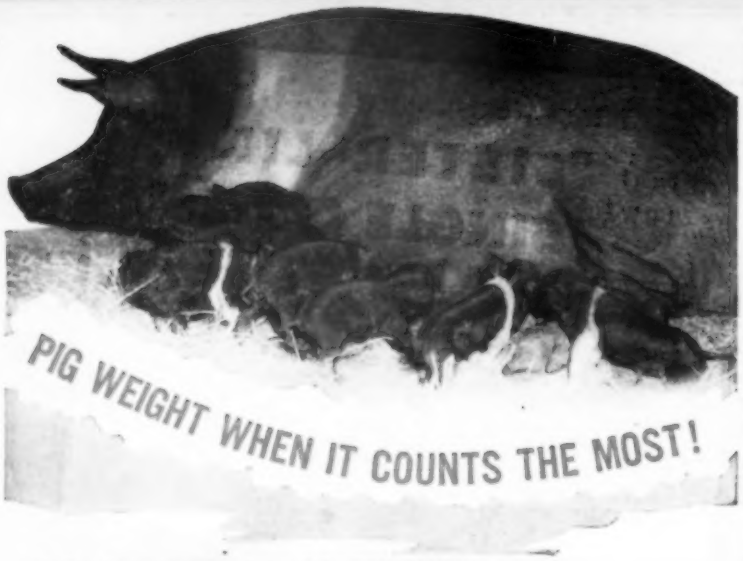

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OF RAISING HOGS

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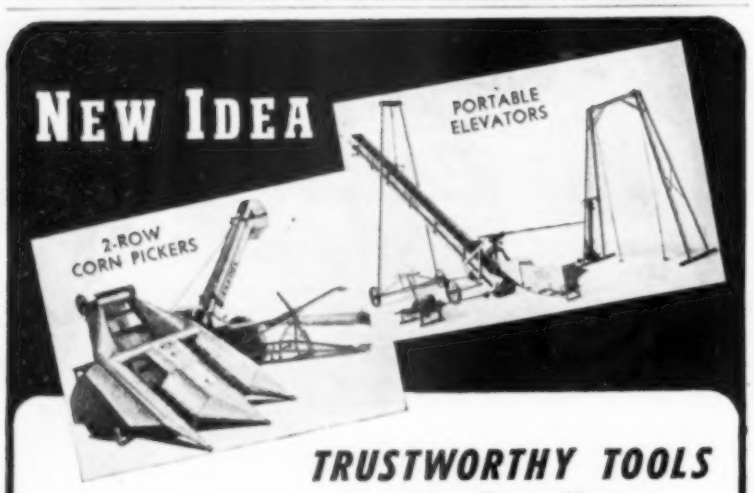

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Why Were You Discharged?

I hired out to work on a farm for one year from last March, and spent about $15 planting a garden for myself on the farm. The boss got drunk, fired me, and I moved off the farm. He says he won't let me come back to tend and harvest the garden. I could enter the garden from the road without going over his other land. Has he a right to keep me off?

It seems to us that this might depend upon whether there was any justification for your discharge under your employment agreement. You do not say why you were discharged. Could your former employer rightfully claim that you violated your contract with him and thus forfeited your rights under the agreement?

In any event, if your former employer insists that you can't come on his farm, your recourse would be to hire an attorney and secure an injunction to prevent his interfering with your working the garden.

It would probably cost you more to establish your rights than you would get out of the garden. Lawsuits are at best uncertain and expensive.

Sign Your Name and Address Always

The Service Bureau frequently gets unsigned letters asking for information and requesting that the answer be printed in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

Quite often, the answer to the question is of interest only to the person who wrote the letter. We can not undertake to answer such inquiries thru the paper.

When the question is of general interest to a substantial percentage of our readers, we are glad to answer it thru the paper when space permits. However, this always involves considerable delay, inasmuch as the paper is issued semi-monthly, and, in addition, must be ready to print several days in advance of each issue date.

Therefore, we must insist that letters asking for information be signed with the complete name and mail address of the inquirer.

We'll be glad to make personal reply by mail if the name and address are included.

Can't Transfer School Tax Credit

Our rural school is closed at the present time, but there is talk of reopening it. If it is reopened, can we continue sending our children to the grade school they are now attending and require that our school tax be turned over to the school the children attend?

If your school is reopened and you send your children to the grade school outside the township, you will have to pay their tuition and could not require that your school taxes be turned over to the school which your children attend.

Hog Theft Ring Is Exposed

Nine hogs stolen from the farm of E. J. Lynch, west of Cumming, in Madison county, Iowa, were later recovered from various parties in southeast Des Moines and Indianola, Iowa, who had purchased the animals.

Don Kirkpatrick

When taking a census of his hog lot one afternoon, Lynch discovered five hogs checked short. The next evening four more were missing and one was astray in the road near his pasture.

Lynch notified the Madison county sheriff at once. That official, in turn, notified sheriffs in the adjoining counties and gave a close description of the hogs that were stolen.

A few days later, the Polk county sheriff asked Lynch and his Madison county sheriff to come up and inspect some hogs he had found in the possession of various Des Moines residents. The investigation resulted in the recovery of eight hogs belonging to Lynch, as well as 31 head which had been stolen from other farmers.

James Spevack

Information obtained from the apparently innocent purchasers of the hogs resulted in the arrest of Don Kirkpatrick and James Spevack. Both men pleaded guilty to larceny of domestic animals, in the district court at Winterset, Iowa. Both were sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary.

Lynch collected a Service Bureau reward for the conviction.

Report Hog Price Violations

Reports indicate that some farmers —probably without realizing it and in many cases at the suggestion of buyers for unscrupulous slaughterers —are making themselves liable to penalties under price control regulations in the sale of hogs at the farm at the full ceiling price for hogs at the market.

This procedure fails to take into account the fact that prices at established hog markets are figured to include transportation, shrinkage and handling, which account for the difference between ceiling prices at the farm and those at the market.

Officials point out that most farmers know they have too big a stake in price control to endanger its success, and will refuse to participate in illegal activities of this nature when they learn the facts.

Penalties for violation of price ceilings include liability for damages totaling up to three times the amount of the overcharges. Criminal prosecution also may be instituted.

First Aid for Stock

Remedy For Cancer-Eye In Cow

To the Editor: One of my cows is afflicted with a condition in her eye which I am told is cancer. What can be done about it?—A. T., Lee County, Iowa.

If taken in time, an operation may cure cancer-eye. It often starts in the "third eyelid," at the inner angle of the eye. It's a delicate operation, but this may be snipped off. If more tissue is involved, complete removal of the eye becomes necessary. That is hardly advisable, except for the more valuable animals.

As it grows, the cancer appears as a rough, reddish mass, perhaps with hairs growing from it. It bleeds easily, when bruised. This tumorous mass may become infected with bacteria, or even with maggots, and give off a very offensive odor.

If not removed, it grows rapidly. In a few months, the surrounding tissues and the eyeball itself become involved. Later, the bones of the head are affected. Then the case is past treatment. If shipped to market, generally the head will be condemned and the rest passed for food.

Still later, the cancerous cells may spread by way of the lymph stream to other organs of the body. The animal goes down in flesh. If marketing is delayed until this occurs, the whole carcass will be condemned.

When Hogs Have Erysipelas

My hogs are sick. How can I tell if it is erysipelas?—J. B., Sac County, Iowa.

You can't, for sure, without a laboratory diagnosis. The disease manifests itself in so many different ways. But one may check for the symptoms associated with it.

The disease is most likely to affect animals between the ages of 3 and 12 months. In the acute form, the fever is very high—106 to 108 degrees. A pig may come to the feed trough one evening, and be found dead the next morning. Often, many may die and others become unthrifty chronics. A cholera pig has no higher fever, but looks sicker.

Because the disease affects the joints, an animal may squeal with acute pain when picked up or forced to move.

There are two different chronic forms:

1. Diamond skin disease, so-called, shows diamond-shaped patches, due to hemorrhages, beneath the skin. These will turn white when pressed. Sometimes this appears in the acute form. The skin may become dry, and patches as large as one's hand may slough off.

2. The joint form results in bony growths at the joints. The pig develops a stiff walk. However, other infections may also cause a pig to become stiff in the joints.

Cauliflower-like lesions on the heart are characteristic, in postmortem examination.

Your veterinarian can post an animal and send the affected organs to a laboratory for bacteriological analysis. This is recommended if symptoms are not definitely marked.

Sleeping Sickness Varies by Years

What are the chances of a horse getting sleeping sickness? Do many recover?

In Iowa, there were 3.7 cases of equine encephalomyelitis reported for each 1,000 of horse and mule population in 1944. Of those cases, 21 per cent resulted fatally. There were 33 states in all that reported some cases last year, and their average was 2.9 cases for every 1,000 animals.

So you see the number was not high. However, some years have witnessed severe epidemics. Note the wide variation in the following: Cases reported in the United States by years from 1935 to 1944 varied from about 4,000 to over 184,000. Beginning with 1935, cases for each year in order were: 23,512; 3,929; 173,889; 184,662; 8,008; 16,941; 36,872; 4,939; 4,768; 19,590.

Among the animals vaccinated, there was only a small fraction (two-tenths) of a case per 1,000 animals. In other words (or figures), chances of taking the disease were 14 times greater among unvaccinated animals.

Feeding for Mange Prevention

"Feeding a balanced ration helps prevent mange in pigs." Sounds far-fetched, that food would keep off parasites. But Lewis Lawler, of Hardin county, Iowa, testifies that the year he fed plenty of protein and minerals, he had much less trouble than in the preceding year.

The explanation seems to be that a thrifty hog is more resistant to parasites, in the same manner that he is to disease infections.

Various Diseases or worm infection may be picked up by pigs in a hog wallow such as this. It is much better to make a cement wallow where there is shade.

"SON, THAT'S WHY OUR PFISTER HYBRIDS ARE BETTER EVERY YEAR!"

PFISTER HYBRIDS ARE ADAPTED TO YOUR FARM

Improving OUR hybrids means licking YOUR problems. It means RECOMBINING hybrid characteristics to fit YOUR needs . . . a loose, open husk for the north; a tight husk to shut out insects in the south — an extra deep root for drought areas — tolerant plants for the borer areas. Stalks must stand; ears must pick easily, and they must mature on your farm. Adapting Pfister Hybrids ever more closely to your needs is a year-round, corn-belt-wide job for the Pfister Hybrids breeding staff. The different hybrids developed have different characteristics, but each bears the identifying marks of Pfister Hybrids BREEDING — the deep-green color, the vigorous, leafy stalks that feed an ear to full maturity, the big ears with the little cobs. These are the "trade-marks," the signs by which you shall know a GENUINE PFISTER HYBRID.

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WMT Cedar Rpds. W-F— 6:45 AM
KRNT Des Moines T-T— 6:15 AM

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Will protect your home and farm buildings from fire; ideal for forest, grass and grain field fires. 5-gal. tank carries easily on back. Only clear water used. Shoots 30 to 50 ft. pressure stream or nozzle adjusts for spray. Built strong, will last for years. Inexpensive. Send for free catalog.

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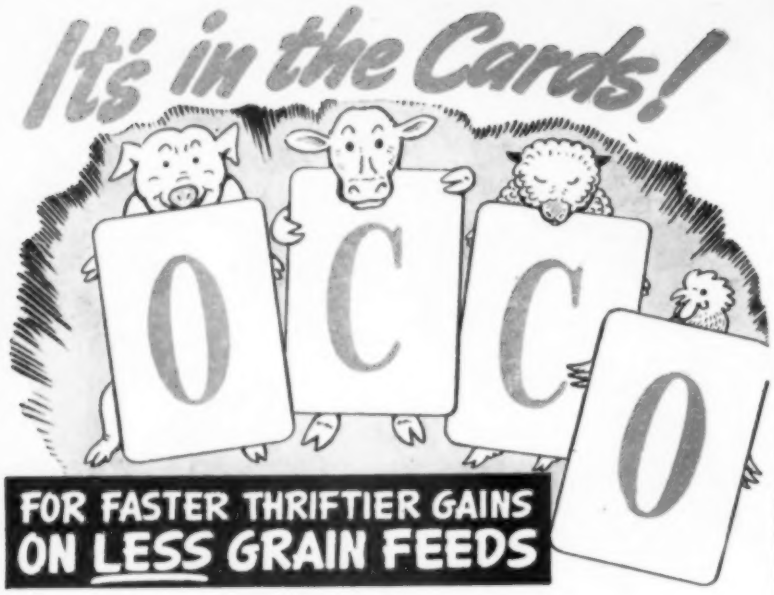
KEEP THE GOODS FLOWING TO THE WAR FRONT—BUY A BOND



FOR FASTER THRIFTIER GAINS ON LESS GRAIN FEEDS

Occo Mineral Compound contains minerals that help build meat and bones . . . that aid digestion . . . that promote top condition and peak production. Livestock and poultry need these minerals in order to attain a high conversion of the home-grown feeds they eat. That's why, when you add Occo Mineral Compound to livestock and poultry rations, you get faster, thriftier gains *on less grain feeds.*

Thousands of mid-west farmers will tell you that Occo fits right into almost any feeding program . . . and makes that program produce better results. They know from experience that it pays to feed Occo *regularly.* Yet the day by day use of Occo, whether fed in a self-feeder or mixed, is downright economical because it takes such a small amount of *this mineral balancer of home-grown feeds* to do a good job.

So get in touch with your nearby Occo Service Man; let him show you how easy and economical it is to adapt Occo to your feed-lot requirements. If you do not know his name, then write to us.

OELWEIN CHEMICAL COMPANY
OELWEIN, IOWA

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HAMILTON FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR

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Quickly, simply adjusted, the Hamilton distributes in rows or broadcasts 50 to 8,000 pounds per acre, spreading 4 inches from the ground to guard against blowing. Double agitators break down lumps, insure even distribution. Each side works independently, each is geared to a wheel.

The Hamilton is a workmanlike machine made of 11-gauge steel welded throughout. Whether seeding or distributing lime or commercial fertilizer, you'll find it one of the most serviceable and convenient implements on your farm.

A supply of these machines for each state is ready for *immediate* shipment. If you want a machine built for years of hard use, the Hamilton is the one for you. GET YOURS NOW!

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Not Much Wheat to Feed This Year

Wheat Feed Program Hindered by Foreign Demand and the Tie-Up in Transportation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eyes of government food officials are focused more closely upon the midwestern corn belt than at any time since the war began. Their hopes of improving food shortages will rise or fall by what happens in this vital production area duirng the next 10 or 12 weeks.

Corn—the basic crop of the midwest—is the key to shortages in pork, beef, poultry, eggs and other livestock products. There must be plenty of corn if there is to be plenty of meat, poultry and dairy products.

Official and unofficial reports indicate that there may be a shortage of corn during the year to come. The last agriculture department crop report indicated production may drop below 2,700 million bushels, or more than 500 million bushels below last year's crop.

The poor prospects in July led the federal crop reporting board to state that this year's production of all feed grains may be the smallest since this country entered the war.

No one is more conscious of the effects of a short corn crop than is Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. His hopes of expanding livestock production hang in the balance. Short feed supplies would bar a livestock expansion program. It might even force some liquidation.

Discussing the meat outlook before newspapermen, the secretary said that corn would need good weather the rest of the summer and all the fall if the 2,700-million-bushel yield indicated by the July crop report is to be reached.

This problem of livestock feed is, of course, holding up Anderson's livestock program for the coming feeding season. He will wait until the official crop report of August 10 before making any decisions. In the meantime, he is asking the livestock industry to submit recommendations designed to fit any contingency.

"Our feed needs are so great," the secretary said, "that we must be ready in advance to give the American farmer and the livestock producer the benefit of any help that the government can provide if the weather should play us false."

The tightening feed situation has already been felt in deficit-feeding producing areas. Dairy and poultry producers in these sections — and feed processors and distributors—are complaining of inability to get corn.

The Feed Industry Council—an organization representing feed processors and dealers—has appealed to Anderson for re-establishment of the so-called "feed wheat" program under which the government subsidized use of wheat for livestock feed by making it available at prices in line with corn.

Anderson has indicated that such a program will be set up to help supply deficit areas. But there is doubt that there is sufficient wheat to meet livestock feed demands despite the fact that this year's crop may be the largest of record. Large quantities of wheat will be needed for foreign relief, the production of alcohol and for food uses.

The quantity of wheat which may be used for feed may not be more than 300 million bushels. This compares with 260 million bushels in the past 12 months—and with nearly 500 million bushels during the 1943-44 season. It may become necessary for this country to turn again to Canada for supplementary supplies.

But the question of transportation enters the feed picture. A critical shortage of railroad cars may raise a barrier to the movement of wheat from the midwest and from Canada to eastern and southeastern feeders. Should this happen, production of milk, eggs and poultry in these latter sections would suffer greatly next winter.

While waiting further developments in the feed situation, Anderson is devoting much attention to the problem of obtaining better distribution of present food supplies. He also has embarked on a rigid policy of close and constant scrutiny of military and foreign demands for food.

"I insist," he said, "that all requests be made on a realistic basis, with due recognition for the needs of our civilians and the availability of food supplies from all sources."

He said the government may turn to South America for increased production should weather seriously affect domestic production this year.

FEED WHEAT

If the corn crop does not pick up a lot, a good many farmers will need feed wheat.

But, in spite of the big supplies now on hand, there may be only 300 million bushels of wheat available, as against 500 million bushels in the peak wheat-feeding year.

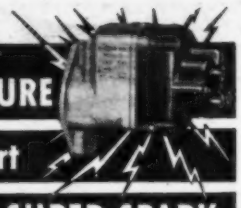
Canada has extra wheat, but it is a question as to whether the railroads can move it to feeding areas in the United States.

In talking to a New York advertising group, Anderson emphasized the importance of farmer confidence in government price support programs. He put this question before them and the consuming public:

"If the American farmer breaks his back and gives you increased production in 1946, will you forget him if he needs (price) protection in 1947?"

The sugar shortage is plaguing the food officials. Reports indicate that home canning programs are being affected seriously, and that much fruit that might have been canned may go to waste. Officials say there is little they can do, because sugar supplies are low, with no hope of an improvement in supplies before 1946.

Over objections of some agriculture department specialists in home economics, Paul C. Stark, director of the department's home food supply division, is urging that fruit be put up without sugar, and that it be sweetened to taste when served. Of course, there is no assurance that more sugar will be available for such sweetening when the fruit is opened.



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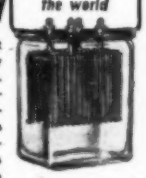

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NORFOLK, NEB.

Buy A War Bond Today

Seed or Feed For Clover

SHOULD second-crop clover be used for pasture, hay, seed or green manure? Before turning the cattle in, it might be best to figure out which will pay best on your farm in this year of unusual conditions.

Pasture is the answer if your regular pasture is short now. Short pastures cut gains and milk production. The pasture method also saves labor.

If your pasture shortage is not a fact this year, but is expected later in the fall, there may be other ways to keep the stock well fed. In that case, the second crop clover could be saved for hay, seed or green manure.

Big clover growth in stubble-fields might supplement the regular pasture this year. Or, if pastures get short late in the fall, there may be green corn that will not mature, to use for cattle feed. This corn could be fed stalk and all.

Making hay of second-crop clover might be desirable where bad weather spoiled the first crop. The yield of feed is likely to be good. But winter feed may not be a major problem this year.

Some corn fields may have to be used for feed entirely if cold, wet weather continues. Silage or fodder, with a protein supplement, will make good feed for cattle if the second crop clover could be used better for seed or green manure.

Clover seed might be an important cash crop this year. Supplies are short, and demand may be strong if farmers begin to seed more land, with the probable end of the war market in sight.

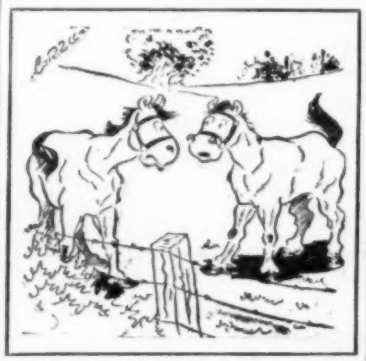
Clover seed prices will be supported by government loans at 28 cents per pound for common seed and 34 cents for certified seed. In addition, there will be AAA payments of $3.50 for each acre harvested and 3½ cents per pound paid producers for all seed sold into commercial channels.

The payments of $3.50 per acre and 3½ cents per pound for clover seed have been made a "Special Practice" by the AAA, and therefore are unlimited.

Any farmer can cut any number of acres for clover seed, and the payments can be in addition to the 50 cents per crop acre limit for regular soil conservation practices.

The prospective price for clover seed, plus the per-acre and per-pound payments from AAA, seem to favor threshing or combining the second crop of clover on most farms.

Second-crop clover can be plowed under, however, to improve the condition of the soil and add nitrogen for a succeeding corn crop. The effect on the soil is good, but the practice is not advisable on land that will wash. Some farmers used this method in the fall of 1944 and saw fields badly washed in May of this year.



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RAPID EARLY GROWTH
. . . YEAR AFTER YEAR

FAST ON THE TAKEOFF . . . and IT KEEPS ON GOING! That's a Funk's "G" plus value. Forced by weather to plant corn late, many of you have seen your Funk's "G" make a full, uniform stand IN A HURRY! That rapid early growth, along with the other outstanding performance and yielding qualities of adapted Funk's G-Hybrids, should put a good crop in your cribs this fall.

Thanks to Funk Hybrid Corn Research—Funk's "G" has the capacity to take advantage of the "breaks" throughout the season, to mature a sound, full crop IF ANY CORN CAN.

It's CONSISTENTLY GOOD . . . YEAR AFTER YEAR . . . Next season be sure you have that added measure of protection. Order Funk's G-Hybrids for 1946 plantings NOW.

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KRNT....Des Moines..12:15 p.m. Saturday
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WNAX..Yankton.....12:15 p.m. Saturday
WLS.....Chicago.....12:15 p.m. Saturday

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Get your broken farm machinery back on the job quickly without even tearing it down. Just plug into the right heat tap and weld or build up worn or broken tractor, cultivator or harvesting equipment. The Marquette Farm Welder has a wide welding range (20 to 180 amps.) and will take all Farm Welding and Cutting jobs in stride. Easy to operate with no moving parts to wear out, lubricate or cause confusion.

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57% higher yields than Turkey Red in official tests. Pawnee has everything. Extra hardy quality, early maturing, resists rust, smut, also Hessian fly and other insects. Big heads, straight, sturdy straw. Plant our Pawnee State Certified seed this fall. Low as $3.40 bushel. Order quick, supply limited. New circular showing test records. Free. High grade Alfalfa, $19.80 bushel. New Strain Brome, test 79%.

BERRY SEED COMPANY
BOX 304, CLARINDA, IOWA

BECAUSE it does such a good and thoroughly safe job of milking cows, a lot of people like the Surge!

SAVE FEED and CHORES

World's greatest self feeder—Feeds Ear Corn, grain, ground feed or tankage—any 2 feeds at a time. SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER Bigger Capacity. Pat. features. No clogging. Self-agitating sides, etc. 8 sizes, low as $8.75. See your dealer or write for free circular.

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STRAWBERRIES

Aug. and Sept. Delivery. Wayzata or Gemzata $2.25 per 50, $4.50 per 100. Cresco or Dunlap, $1.00 per 50, $2.00 per 100. Prepaid prices. Order Early.

W. A. BENTS NURSERIES
Fruit and Evergreen Specialists. CRESCO, IOWA.

Mower for fence row makes one fall job easier. This one has a sickle bar. Some homemade types have a rotary blade.

Getting Odd Jobs Done

(Continued from Page 1)

Tractor loading equipment will save labor on this job. Some tractor manure loading outfits will put a load of manure on a spreader in three or four minutes. Three or four spreaders can be kept going, depending on length of haul.

Cooperative ownership of manure loading equipment is one way to get the time and labor-saving advantages it offers. Changing labor with a neighbor who has manure loading machinery is another way. It takes three to five men to run a manure hauling gang.

Fixing up the farm fits in well after manure hauling. When the manure is out on the land, holes in the feed-yards and around foundations can be filled with dirt. Cooler weather of fall is a good time for painting.

September is a good month to build new structures, but the time to plan for them is now. Farm building restrictions have been eased. Expenditures can be $1,000 on the home and $1,000 on other farm buildings, if you can find the lumber. There are no restrictions on cement or tile construction.

Feeding floors of cement can be built any time in the fall, or even in winter, if kept from freezing until dry. Floors save high-priced grain. Small paved yards will increase the gains on cattle and hogs when the muddy yards are knee-deep.

Fall plowing is a job that ought to be done according to when rains come and the kind of weeds on the land. Cockleburs, thistles or other noxious weeds should be plowed under before they seed.

Where weeds are not a problem, late fall plowing is as good or better than early plowing. Late plowing doesn't get flattened out so much before winter and doesn't blow or wash as much as early fall plowing.

Plowing for fall wheat or for alfalfa should be done as early after harvest as possible, however. Plowing a month before seeding makes better wheat yields and better stands of alfalfa and brome.

Winter feed preparations may loom large this fall. Other work should be planned so a soft corn crop can be taken care of. It might also be necessary to make hay of some late beans.

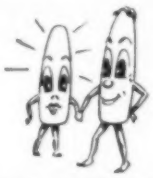
Taking care of late corn might mean fixing up unused silos, or making a trench, pit or temporary silo above ground. Even a fodder cutting job is extra work. Unless the summer and fall are very warm, such extra work should be included in the plans as a possibility.

Let's Hear From The Old Pioneer

WHY DOES PIONEER PRODUCE BETTER STANDS?

GOOD PARENTS ARE MARRIED

Pioneer corn breeders have mated hundreds of inbreds to produce thousands of hybrids. They select for commercial production only those hybrids that prove their all around performance ability for several years. On the average only *one* out of every *thousand* experimental hybrids made and tested is produced commercially.



THEIR CHILDREN HAVE GOOD CARE

Pioneer seed house workers take every known precaution to avoid damaging the grain. Defective kernels are discarded. Moldy, chaffy or off type ears are thrown out. Controlled temperatures of 110 are maintained during drying. The shelling, grading and treating of the seed is very closely supervised.

STRONG CHILDREN GROW BETTER

Thousands of cold tests in the Pioneer germination laboratory . . . results under farm conditions during the cold, wet spring of 1945 . . . have proved beyond question that when seed ears are carefully sorted . . . when they are dried at controlled even temperatures . . . and shelled, graded and treated with extra care, the seed produces better stands.

Better PIONEER Hybrids Come from ENDLESS RESEARCH

Another FIRST for RITE-WAY Milkers

... New, sanitary claw assures cleaner milk ... gentle, natural milking

First to give America's dairy farmers a pulsator free of gaskets, springs, and trips . . . first with the modern, *oil-seal* rotary vacuum pump . . . Rite-Way again leads the way with its perfectly balanced, "*see-thru*", sanitary claw.

BETTER MILKING IN LESS TIME

New and revolutionary in its design, this balanced claw hangs with equal weight from all four quarters. Quarters milk out more evenly, milking time is shortened, there is less stripping to do—it contributes greatly to the fast, managed milking you can do with Rite-Way.

At the same time, because of its "see-thru" smooth-finish openings, this claw is easier to clean and to keep clean. High quality, low-count milk means bigger milk checks . . . larger herd profits.

CHECK ALL THE FEATURES

But no less important to the size of your milk checks, herd protection, and shorter milking time, is the balanced stroke of the Rite-Way Pulsator . . . the natural, calf-like, *dry-teat milking* of the tapered inflations . . . the automatic, continuous vacuum of the quiet, oil-seal Rotary Pump.

These are a few of the up-to-date features that mark Rite-Way as America's outstanding FAST MILKER . . . and today's fastest-selling milker.

SEE YOUR DEALER

Rite-Way means *more milker for less money*. See your dealer, or send post card for complete illustrated folder.

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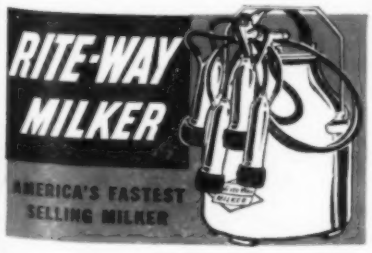


Oats Best For Big Hogs

NEW oats will stretch out the corn supply for hog feed. But oats have different values for different sizes of hogs.

Sows being kept for fall litters use oats to best advantage. No other grain is needed if brood sows are in fair flesh. Oats, pasture, protein and minerals will make a good ration for the brood sow.

Spring pigs weighing from 75 to 150 pounds can make the next best use of oats in the grain ration. One-third of the grain ration can be oats without slowing gains or increasing costs much. A larger per cent can be used if corn is not available.

Heavy hogs being finished for market can use only a small per cent of oats in the grain ration without danger of slowing gains. Perhaps 10 to 20 per cent could be used if necessary. Oats are too bulky for fattening hogs

Pigs before weaning can use hulled oats as a large part of the grain ration, but oats with hulls are too bulky for their small stomachs. Sows suckling their litters can use oats up to half of the grain ration, however.

On some farms, oats may have to be used in quantities larger than indicated because corn is not available. In such cases, grinding some of the oats and soaking for 12 hours will induce hogs to eat more of the bulky feed. Hogs will get tired of dry oats alone, either fed whole or ground.

All kinds of hogs will take to the new oats better if the change from other feed is made gradually.

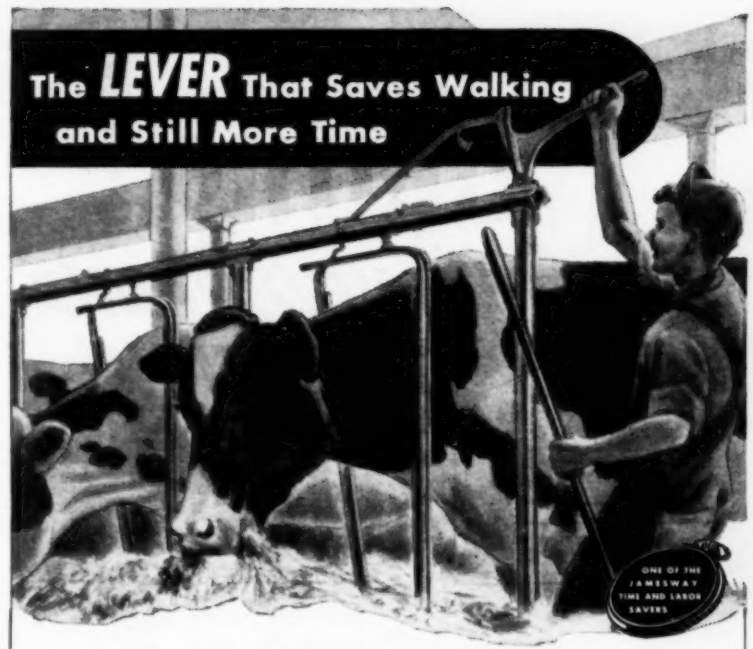
Corn on Farms Up One-Third

Corn supplies on farms were about one-third larger on July 1, 1945, than on the same date one year earlier. Estimates by the USDA for the country as a whole were 747,338,000 bushels, July 1, 1945, and 561,181,000 bushels, July 1, 1944. The 10-year average is 589,188,000 bushels.

Iowa farm stocks of corn are up only 4 per cent, compared with a one-third increase for the nation. Estimates were 173,162,000 bushels for July 1, 1945, and 165,391,000 bushels in 1944.* The 10-year average for Iowa is 174,343,000 bushels.

Oat supplies on the nation's farms July 1, 1945, were 211,258,000 bushels, 14 per cent above 1944. For Iowa, oat stocks on farms July 1, 1945, were 24,526,000 bushels, 28 per cent below 1944.

Painting jobs can be done at odd times. A good time is just after the flies are gone. Avoid wet weather or windy days when dust is blowing.



CUTTING chore time isn't a matter of making one or two big improvements. It's a lot of short cuts . . . saving a few minutes here, eliminating a few steps there throughout the entire work routine.

Jamesway equipment will enable you to do this. For instance, Jamesway has developed a lever stall that enables you to lock in or release an entire row of cows with one action of a lever. No walking . . . no duplication of effort, yet, if desired, each stall can be released or locked individually.

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For nearly forty years Jamesway has been cutting work, saving time, and increasing production for thousands of farmers. Jamesway equipment has helped them save a mile or more of walking a day . . . cut chore time a third or more . . . made barns easier to clean and keep clean . . . stepped up milk production 5 to 10 per cent.

The time-saving, labor-saving Jamesway story is described in the new, Jamesway Farm Building Book. You'll want a copy before you make any plans for building or remodeling a barn, hen house, hog house, or any other farm building.

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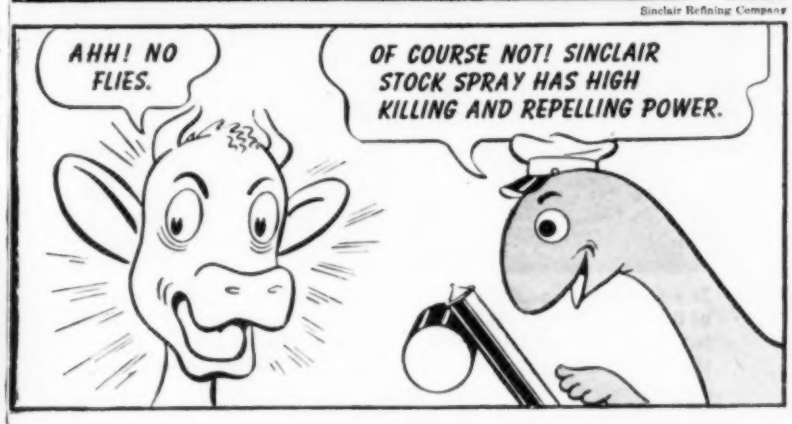

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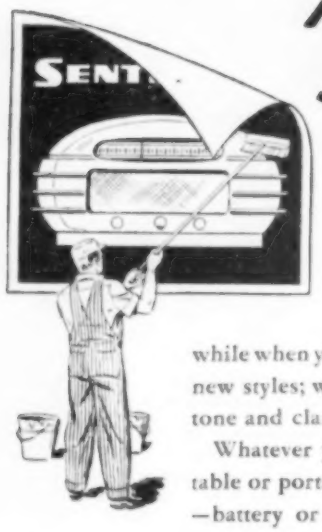

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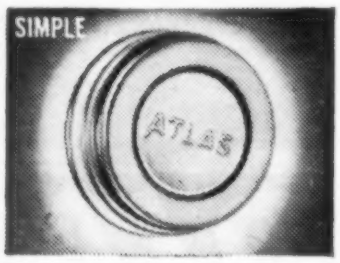

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Homemaking

Edited by ZOE MURPHY

Beefsteak . . . Quinine

What kind of remarks irritate you when town people talk about farming? See how your views fit those discussed, with some heat, by an Iowa farm woman in the following article. Now we'd like to hear from some farm women newly returned for city jobs tell about farm mistakes in judging city living and city problems. Can anybody comment on that side of this argument?

ONE afternoon last spring I drove into town to buy a new dress and some other things I needed very much. I hurried to the bank to cash a "chicken check" for some broilers I had marketed. Just as I stepped up to the cashier's window, I caught the lady's quick glance, in which was just a glint of envy.

It was as if she said: "Here you are with your check. With that money, you can go downtown and purchase anything you want. You don't have to buy milk, eggs, butter, lard or meat. Here I am, with just the price of groceries in my purse."

That was a year ago. Today, tho more money is in circulation, we have another situation—scarcity of food commodities on hand, and I suppose many more are "envying us farmers our sweet lot in life." I know this is true, for some time ago I listened in on a discussion. One said:

"Farmers are getting rich. They get such huge prices for their corn and for their hogs. In fact, for everything they sell." Another piped up: "Yes, and look what they get for their eggs, and their milk, and their cream!"

"Corn and hogs!" I wonder if they realized that one can't have his cake and eat it, too; that the farmer has to make a choice? Either corn or hogs. Whether to feed his corn that he has planted, tended, picked, cribbed, shelled and delivered—or to feed that corn to hogs that have to be housed (sheltered, cleaned after and bedded down), watered, fed and cared for in farrowing time, which in turn produce baby pigs that must be coddled along until of marketable age, with more water, more feed, more care and housing. I fear they hadn't thought it thru.

But to get back to those chickens. True, we had sold the broilers, and had in our hand a fairly sizable check for them. But none knows better than the average farm mother just how many trips to the brooder house, how many weary nights of vigilance with an inadequate stove, or how many times the building had to be cleaned, or how many pests had to be guarded against—in raising those broilers.

Then add the diseases, weasels, civet cats, skunks, foxes, and sometimes a few two-legged skunks that prowl at night. Sudden thunder showers sometimes take entire flocks. Feed sometimes gets moldy and kills or stunts growth.

Then there is the monotony of farm work. Did I say "monotony"? Well, a certain "sameness" about chores on the farm that borders on monotony. I remember one day we were visiting friends in a certain nearby city. Came evening, and such a temptation to stay, and go home late. Our friends coaxed: "Surely one evening wouldn't make any difference." But we finally went on home.

One evening away from chores

DOLLAR FOR YOUR LETTER

Many farm women are planning how they are going to improve their homes after the war. Some women are going to get running water and electricity as soon as it can be managed. Others plan on new equipment for the kitchen or new floor coverings.

If you have some definite plans for your post-war improvements, won't you write us a letter telling about them? Other women may get some good ideas from your letter. We will pay one dollar for each letter printed.

Keep your letters short. Four hundred words are plenty. Address them to the Homemaking Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa. Have them in the mail on or before Friday, August 17.

Department

might make the difference between profit or loss. Be it cows or chicks or caring for baby pigs, no matter what element under consideration—eternal chores to do—same old round morning and evening.

I often think of my friends who hurry off to work at the first ring of the alarm clock in the early morning, to toil all day at the factory or hold down desk jobs, but at five or six they are free to come home. The day is done, they are free.

But about the time the farmer gets home, the daily round of chores is just beginning. For a decade, many new plans have been brought forth to change this or modify that, but the fact still remains, the heaviest chores come in the early morning or late at night.

I wonder if the city friend would be willing to come home from his work — tie into two hours of hard work, lifting heavy baskets, feeding and checking feed, hauling heavy five-gallon pails of slop and hog feed, putting out hay, bedding and barnyard residue. And how many of them would be willing to spend an extra two hours milking cows on top of everything else they have to do—let's say just to be patriotic, perhaps?

Yet, the farmer has a full day's work nearly every day (and two now with help so scarce)—and the chores on top of it all. He comes in so weary he feels as if he is part of the ground he walks on—too weary to do anything but tumble into his bed, to rise to do another day's work.

Then there are other problems that we might term "esthetic," tho perhaps that isn't quite the word. Some, I fear my city friends wouldn't relish. Let me tell you a circumstance.

One day, I decided to give our large poultry house a thoro going over, and as the building is about 60 feet long, I knew it would be a several hours' job. Now, one doesn't usually wear silk and satin while cleaning out poultry house residue.

So, we searched about until we found the most nondescript outfit possible, one that could be forever after discarded, and went to work. To make matters worse, I had put on a cap that made me look like something out of a zoo, and a pair of old shoes that looked like they came out of the ark.

All went well until a car rolled to the gate and stopped. My smugness dropped to zero. All sorts of plans presented themselves. Should I ignore the caller? Should I pretend I was a nom-de-plume, or should I just apologize?

I did none. I stood almost petrified until our son got him into conversation and guided him into the house. Then I stealthily crept to the basement entrance, slid down thru it, up the back way, into the back bedroom and then into my own. Out of that rig into something a little different!

But to this day, I know the editor friend, who had called on business, wonders at the terrible creosote perfume that must have reeked when I stepped into the "parlor." Luckily, he didn't know any more about the chicken business than I did about Linotype machines, so we got along fine.

The world, which is in an awful mess, needs us to do part of its job. So, we go about doing that job—day by day—day by day—until before we know it the week has gone by, and it's time to begin all over again. Come see us, visit with us, work with us; but please don't envy us. We have beefsteak, all right, but we also have quinine, too, sometimes.—Nelle F. O'Neil, Dickinson County, Iowa.

Put Up Some Tomatoes

WITH civilian supplies of commercially canned tomatoes and tomato juice predicted to be much less than last winter, and point values high, wise homemakers will can every garden tomato that does not go on the family table.

Look over every tomato, and use only the ripe, firm and perfect. Even when a bad spot is cut out, bacteria may lurk behind to ruin the whole batch.

Get ready only enough tomatoes for one canner load at a time. Handle them gently, so they will not bruise, and wash in several waters.

To make peeling easy, put tomatoes in a wire basket or thin cloth, dip into boiling water a minute, then plunge into cold water. Cut out stem ends and peel. Quarter the tomatoes so they will heat thru quickly.

Heat tomatoes in their own juice, stirring to prevent sticking and burning. Let them come to a rolling boil. In the meantime, get clean jars and lids heated and ready.

Fill one jar at a time with hot tomatoes. Cover with hot juice to within a half-inch of the top. Work rapidly, so tomatoes will not cool. Add one teaspoon of salt to each quart. Work out air bubbles by easing a knife blade down jar sides. Add more juice if needed. Wipe jar rim with a clean, damp cloth.

Adjust jar top according to directions for its type.

IT HAPPENS in the BEST of FAMILIES

By HAENIGSEN

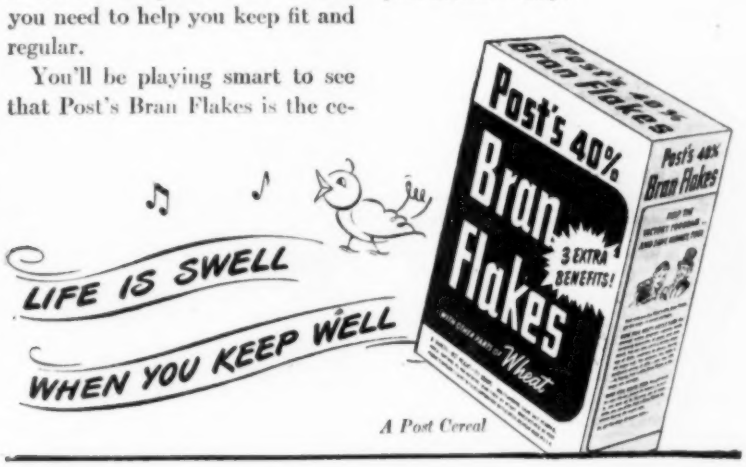
KNOCK ME DOWN IF THAT MAN DOESN'T NEED A DAILY OUNCE OF PREVENTION *

*POST'S 40% BRAN FLAKES

● WHEN SOME MEMBER of the family has become irritable, nervous, or is often tired because of irregularity due to lack of bulk in the diet, a daily serving of Post's 40% Bran Flakes can be of real help.

An ounce of cereal is an average serving. When you make that cereal Post's 40% Bran Flakes, you get an **"ounce of prevention"**—in the form of *gentle* bulk . . . bulk you need to help you keep fit and regular.

You'll be playing smart to see that Post's Bran Flakes is the cereal your whole family eats daily. Not only do millions love these crispy flakes because they taste so good, but it's the cereal with 3 extra benefits—(1) bulk for "regularity," (2) whole-grain nourishment, including vitamin B_1, (3) iron and phosphorus for good red blood, sturdy bones. Ask for Post's 40% Bran Flakes. Get your "ounce of prevention" daily!



A Post Cereal

COOKERY CORNER

Prune Pie

1½ cups of cooked prunes
1 cup of prune juice
½ cup of sugar
2 level tablespoons of cornstarch
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of lemon juice

Pit the prunes and mash thru a colander. Add the prune juice and sugar. Cook over a slow fire and bring to a boil. Cook for a few minutes, then add the cornstarch dissolved in one-half cup of water; add the salt; stir well together, and cook a few minutes longer. Add the lemon juice and mix well. Pour into an unbaked pie shell; place strips of pie crust over the top, and bake in a moderate oven.—Selma Wiese, Scott County, Iowa.

Corn Syrup White Cake

¾ cup of shortening (use some butter)
1 cup of light corn syrup
½ cup of sugar
¾ teaspoon of salt
3 cups of sifted cake flour
⅔ cup of milk
1 teaspoon of vanilla
3 eggs
3 teaspoons of combination baking powder

In one bowl, place soft (not melted) fat, sugar, syrup, flour, milk and vanilla. Beat eight minutes. Beat in eggs, one at a time, fold in baking powder. Bake in a large, flat pan in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Very good. — Anne Korff, Jasper County, Iowa.

Potato Pancakes

2 beaten eggs
2 cups of milk
1 tablespoon of melted butter
2 cups of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
2 cups of grated, drained raw potatoes
1 small onion, grated
1 teaspoon of sugar
1 tablespoon of combination baking powder

Beat eggs; add milk, potato, onion, sifted flour, sugar, salt and baking powder; add butter; blend well. Bake on hot griddle.—Anne Korff, Jasper County, Iowa.

Flower Garden Cake

6 beaten egg yolks
1½ cups of sugar
¾ cup of lemon juice
1½ teaspoons of grated lemon peel
1 tablespoon (1 envelope) of unflavored gelatin
¼ cup of water
6 stiffly-beaten egg whites
1 large angel food cake

Make custard of egg yolks, three-fourths cup of sugar, lemon juice and peel. Cook over hot (not boiling) water until mixture coats spoon. Remove from heat and add gelatin softened in water. Fold in egg whites, beaten with remaining three-fourths cup of sugar. Tear angel food cake into "bite" sizes and placed in angel food cake pan oiled with salad oil. Pour over custard and cnill until firm. Unmold and garland with spring flowers. Serves 10 to 12. — Laura G. Eggers, Sac County, Iowa.

Peach Betty

4 tablespoons of butter
1½ cups of bread crumbs
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of cinnamon
2 tablespoons of sugar
1 quart of peaches
½ teaspoon of lemon and vanilla flavoring

Melt butter in skillet; add crumbs and brown slightly. Beat the eggs and add the seasonings. Put a layer in a greased baking dish. Add sliced peaches and pour on the peach syrup. Add enough water to make one and one-half cups of liquid. Top with rest of crumbs. Bake in a 350-degree oven for 20 minutes. — Gena Vanderbur, Monona County, Iowa.

Casserole of Pork Chops

4 pork chops
¼ cup of flour
½ teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
2 tablespoons of bacon fat
1 cup of sour cream
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1 tablespoon of sugar

Dredge chops in seasoned flour. Melt bacon fat in skillet and brown pork chops on both sides. Remove chops to casserole. Mix sour cream, vinegar and sugar together; pour over chops. Bake at 375 degrees F. until chops are tender, or about 50 minutes.—Mrs. W. L., Iowa County, Iowa.

Surprise Muffins

1 cup of flour
1 cup of cornmeal or graham flour
3 teaspoons of combination baking powder
1 tablespoon of sugar
½ teaspoon of salt
1 cup of milk
2 eggs
2 tablespoons of shortening

Beat the egg, add milk and the sifted dry ingredients. Put a tablespoon of batter in a greased muffin cup, drop into center a teaspoon of currant, apple or other jelly or jam, or a stoned prune or cooked apricot. Put another spoon of batter on top. Bake in a 375-degree oven for 25 minutes.—Mrs. Mary C. Lee, Woodbury County, Iowa.

Larry and Linda Rust, of Jasper county, Iowa, plan to put up a sign that reads: "Pups For Sale." Four dogs are just too many.

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SLAP HIROHITO WITH A WAR BOND

COUNTRY AIR

By ELIZABETH C. WHERRY

WE WENT out to the farm to dig dock the other day. I took in every item with eager eyes, classifying the ones that would interest our two sons—in the city and in Europe.

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The new lawn fence is set inside the maple row, and I like it so. Corporal Wherry, too, would approve—makes the mowable lawn smaller. The hollyhocks along the drive are a huge riot of color. (Aren't they everywhere this year?) The driveway row of elms set out about seven years ago, is a self-respecting avenue by now.

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The lilac background for the border has finally achieved the wall-like, enclosured effect I craved for it. The grove, thru some miracle, is remarkably free from weeds. Out of the old silo pit there are mulberry trees as high as the banks. A few changes in barns and barnyards make for easier chores.

Margaret and Marjorie are big girls now. They are the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hartkemeyer, of Benton county, Iowa.

As a part of the unchanging scene was an old sow and her pigs on the shady side of the strawstack.

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The old water tank and cattle sheds can't possibly survive another quarter-century. The same old separator discs and the same old milking machine can, blinking in the sun.

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The long, protecting, but dangerously heavy limb of the old cottonwood is gone. The fence-line shrubs have thrived on their recent pruning. The back gate has been rehung and doesn't drag on the cement walk.

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I missed the old metal license plate over the hole on the back step. The man of the house said we'd put new boards there before we left. There's a sill going bad under it now, tho. That back step has seen a lot of wear in its day.

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The lawn was neatly mowed. It would be a lovely place to eat supper, or to rest at eventide. Lillian, who lives there now, says, wistfully: "Wouldn't it!"

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Out in the fields, the views were the same rich, luxurious views of neighboring Iowa farms that have always been a part of our boys' lives—thank heaven! And across the road were two of Jim's haystacks, built with the same perfection that our family has loved and admired thruout the years.

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The only strawstacks we didn't love were the ones Jim made one year just where they shut off our view of the sunset — and for which he was ruefully apologetic.

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So far as he was concerned, they had just been placed close to a handy gate. Your neighbor's views of winter sunsets aren't much in your mind at threshing time.

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Up at Mary's—well, I only stopped a minute—in the sudden rush of memories we didn't talk very coherently. Funny the things we did talk about: How many the years had been . . . how much happier if one could only arrange to finish out the deal right there on the land . . . if only the work could be handled some other way . . .

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Our children . . . they all seemed almost to belong to each of us . . . "And Richard—'way off there in Belgium" . . . "And Louise down south with her flying husband."

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I drove away with that comfortable, uplifted feeling that few people give to one. Never in all my life have I heard my neighbor say an unkind word about any one!

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Corporal Wherry's letters indicate the C-B-I (China-Burma-India) theater of war next for him. Whether redeployed thru the United States or sent out thru the Mediterranean to follow his beloved trucks and prime-movers, is anybody's guess. But he is seeing Europe. Their missions have taken them many miles thru Germany, France, Belgium, The Netherlands—both before and since V-E Day.

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Many once defiant German towns have returned ghostly echoes of Corporal Wherry's vehicle—truck, tank, jeep or ambulance—as it roared up to front line stations, tho not yet Berlin. Other towns and cities tell the sad shattered story of hopelessness and terror. The farm land is a tattered fringe and setting.

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In Paris, with no pass, but an hour and a half to spare, his crew unhooked their trailer and roared thru that graceful city on their tractor. Past the Eiffel Tower, twice around the Arc d'Triomphe and down some misspelled "Rue," between "swanky buildings," they drove, blowing Diesel engine smoke into the faces of all the brass hats and dignitaries. Must be a bit of gamin in every American.

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But now a real pass to Paris. No shops for him. He's got just money enough to "see." He's missed the Notre Dame on supply trips—but he is going to find it this time. Maybe then the United States. Who knows? Anyway, there are five different plantings of "furlough" sweet corn in our garden. One of them might come in handy.

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I know—it's not good for the corn, but it's been a heavenly cool summer in which to work and live. Nevertheless, I'll trade the rest of my comfort for a rush order of a monthful of impossible nights when you grab for a chunk of hot, steamy air and begin your next day with no feeling of having rested. . . . Then look at the corn—six inches last night!

Get a Farm Job this Summer

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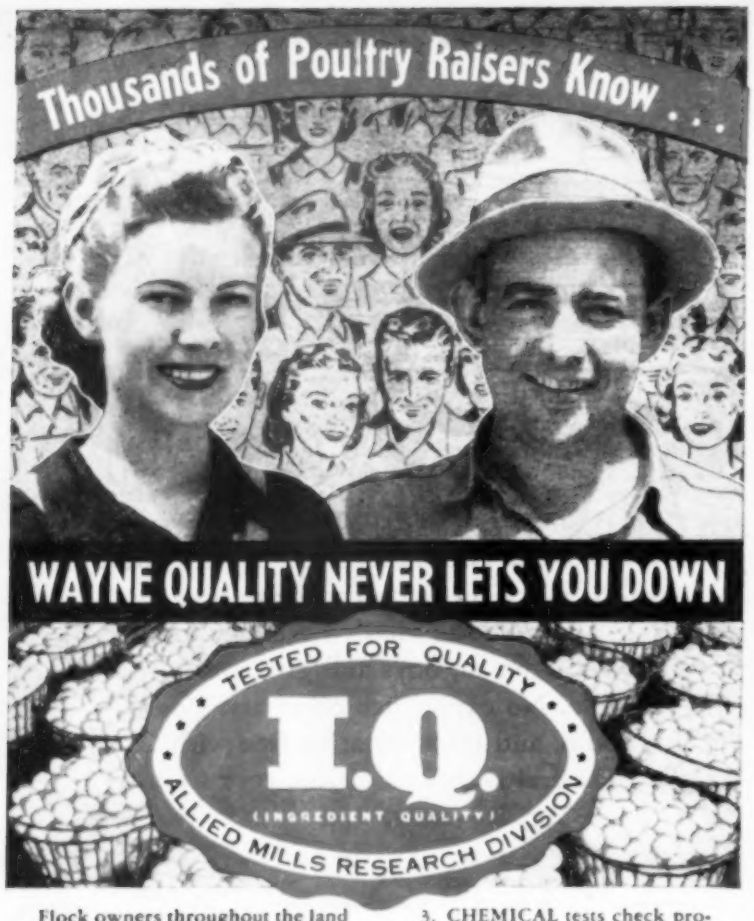

Flock owners throughout the land know that in WAYNE, even in these wartimes, quality is more than a good intention. WAYNE quality is an accomplished fact, made possible by one of the most complete *feed-testing systems* ever developed.

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Station	Dial No.	Time
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KFAB Lincoln	1110	6:32 a. m.
WLS Chicago	890	6:30 a. m.
WTAD Quincy	930	6:30 a. m.
KXOK St. Louis	630	6:30 a. m.
WNAX Yankton	570	6:45 a. m. (Mon.-Fri.)

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THE FARM FLOCK

More Eggs This Adair county, Iowa, farmer built his own hen house, insulated, ventilated, and added running water from a pressure tank. Hens like the improvements.

Night Lights for Chicks

This Shows How the Experts Disagree

To have or have not a ceiling light in the electrified brooder house? If you want an array of opinions, just ask the next five people who have electricity what they think of the ceiling light.

I started out with my May chicks using—in addition to the bulb under the hover—a ceiling light at night. My chicks had cost 35 cents apiece (counting feed for two weeks, equipment purchases), and, if using an extra light bulb was going to protect the investment, I was all for it. I'd heard the light prevented crowding.

Along came a neighbor to say: "I wouldn't do that. So-and-So lost a large number of two-pound chicks during an electrical storm. They got so frightened without the light they were used to, when the power failed, they crowded into a corner."

I turned my ceiling light off a few days until I talked with a chicken expert who had been in the habit of using the upper light many years. It was her opinion that chickens are likely to get scared at times even if the light is on, and one may have a loss at any time and under any circumstances.

> I left the ceiling light on a few more nights. Any time I went out at night, the chicks were out eating and drinking. I figured the more they ate the faster they would grow and the sooner they could be marketed.

Then I read a magazine column that said. "Tests show that while roosters do very well on 24-hour-a-day feeding, the gain so put on is likely to be too rapid for best pullet development." My flock is straight run. Maybe I'd better leave the light off at the expense of feeding the roosters a few days longer, if it will help the pullets.

The hatchery man had his opinion: "Chicks in May and June have plenty of time to do their eating in the daytime." So I may go back to the ceiling light the years I'm fast enough to have February-March chicks.

Or maybe some one will come out advancing the theory that the light left on is a good protection against thieves and varmints.

Fortunately, my chicks don't seem to mind whether the light is on or off. They squawk a bit about having to give up eating, but they don't seem to crowd either way.—M. N., Ida County, Iowa.

Egg Prices Look Good Thru Early 1946

Poultrymen can figure on high prices for eggs for the remainder of 1945 and into early 1946, according to Iowa State College economists.

Demand will keep prices at ceiling levels, and during the next few months these ceilings will be increased until the seasonal peak is reached next fall.

Continued high demand is expected to keep prices during the early months of 1946 about the same as in early 1945. However, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that egg prices may not push ceilings thru the flush production days of next year.

Supplies of meat in this country ought to be more plentiful by then. Also, exports of eggs may drop next year as egg production increases in Great Britain.

Insulating the Hen House

Poultry house insulation is an important item in the profits from your flock. When the house is made free from drafts, more eggs are produced, more pounds of meat are put on, and there is a definite saving in feeds. That's argument enough for taking on the small additional cost of expense that may be charged to insulation. There's still another item of disease prevention that can be noted.

Farm Protein Factory

Poultry Turns Feed Into Protein Quickest

To the Editor: In these days of everybody working, there are some peculiarly satisfying jobs. There's the job of the defense worker, who knows at the end of each day that he has done his part in making numerous weapons — be they bombs, rifles or plane parts.

The pilot of a plane on a battlefront gets the feeling he is helping when he knocks out from the air an enemy gun emplacement that has been mowing down infantry from whatever angle the attack was attempted.

How many country folks think of the farm as the important factory it is—the factory of protein making? How many are matter-of-factly selling livestock and never thinking of such sales in terms of food for the nation's fighters and workers?

If there is a large number of such folks, then, in general, we need a new point of view. The production of food is a most satisfying job.

Every one knows the protein foods—they are the ones that are so scarce today: Meats, cheese, milk, eggs, fish. Quite directly, these are animal products. The animals are on the farm. From the vegetation of the farm, as it is fed to livestock, comes protein.

This conversion story should give a thrill to every farm person. Man, himself of the mammal group, does, in parts of the world, convert from just plant life plus mother milk sufficient of the food nutrients to survive on.

But down thru the centuries man, by a majority, has become a meat-eater. In so doing, he obtains plant life previously converted into protein by the animal. From the protein, he is assured greater and better growth.

All plant and animal life is made up of three parts—water, mineral matter or ash, and organic compounds. The organic compounds are, roughly speaking, carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

In animals, the walls of body cells are chiefly protein, while the plant walls are of carbohydrate. Grains most common on Iowa farms are high in carbohydrates. Corn has 70 per cent starch, a form of carbohydrate. This grain, when fed alone to young animals, would result in stunted, if any growth. Corn fed alone to adult animals would result in a large supply of fat (another prized food item in these days, but still not of the major interest of protein).

To explain further, proteins are made up of what are called amids. All feeds have some protein in the form of amino acids. To become protein in the bodies of animals, feeds must supply the amino acids of all types.

Corn lacks two of the essential amino acids, and so, no matter how much corn is fed to a young animal, it never gets all the amino acids needed to construct a unit of protein.

But pigs fed with corn and soybeans, or corn and peanut meal, or corn and skim-milk, will put on rapid growth. The beans, peanuts and milk contain different essential amino acids and are for that reason supplementary to corn.

It is like the game of anagrams—no matter how many letters a player has, he can't win unless he can put them together into words. The feeder of young stock must combine his proteins if he wants growth.

To create the most protein in the shortest time, take any young animal and keep in front of him at all times a well-balanced growing ration. Within 12 to 24 months, a calf can become a marketable steer; a lamb can be fattened and marketed before it is a year old; a hog profitably raised can be sent to the market within seven or eight months, at 200-250 pounds.

As the strawberry patch is the short-cut to getting fruit quickly on the fruitless farm, so poultry is the quickest way of getting protein on the meatless farm. Even late chicks will help in the present meat scarcity.—X. Y. Z.

Heavy This White Leghorn hen, three years old, weighs 7½ pounds. She laid 286 eggs in twelve months. B. E. Craven, of Jasper county, Iowa, owns her.

Raise Capons For Holidays

THIS year of meat shortages is a good time to raise capons for your occasional roasters and special festive family dinner fowl.

The meat of capons is of fine quality, interlaced with fat and little connective tissue. These birds are less active and more docile than others, so the meat is sweet, tender and juicy. Capons grow to a weight of about 7½ pounds for Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and New Hampshires; 8½ pounds for Orpingtons; 8 pounds for Plymouth Rocks, and 11 pounds for Jersey Giants.

If you purchase caponized chicks of one of these general purpose breeds, you can have a large bird to grace your holiday table when turkeys have gone overseas. You will not have the usual mortality losses which some beginners experience while they are learning the technique of caponizing.

Capons can go into your regular pullet pen if floor and feeding space is adequate and if no cockerels are there to fight and intimidate the capons.

Once you try such a program, you may want to continue it, possibly by learning the simple and inexpensive technique for caponizing your own chicks when the fast-maturing cockerels can be identified and when they are between one and one and one-fourth pounds in weight.

Eventually, you may even be able to caponize segregated birds the easy way by merely adding special hormones to the feed. These hormone treatments are now going through long-term tests in experimental stations.—N. S.

So Easy . . . and Pleasant . . .
to Disinfect with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN
the Powerful Disinfectant with the Pleasant Odor

Yes, *modern* sanitation, good management *pay;* help reduce loss, give you *greater profits* from your flock. And *modern* sanitation means *disinfecting* poultry houses *thoroughly* and *often*, this *easy, modern way*. Next time, try Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San, the powerful, *pleasant* disinfectant.

Par-O-San really is *so pleasant* to use; yet *powerful*. Gets the job done *quickly, easily* . . . and *without* irritating your nose, making eyes smart, causing disinfecting headaches. Safe. *Economical*, too. One quart dilutes in 25 gallons of water.

Use Par-O-San freely in poultry houses. Spray walls and floors liberally with Par-O-San. Use as a swab for waterers, feeders. Job's done *without* smearing or *staining*, needless work, or "disinfecting headaches."

So give your fine layers the protection of *modern* sanitation. Get *bigger profits*. Give your flock the benefits of *genuine Dr. Salsbury's* Par-O-San. At hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Whenever your flock needs help, ask for "Dr. Salsbury's" . . . a complete line of poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants, vaccines, bacterins.

Tonic Benefits for Unthrifty Birds
Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in wet or dry mash. **Handy** Tonic Appetizer. Users report birds **perk up**, get more out of feed.

Buy at dealers displaying this Service Emblem

GET THE GENUINE
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PAR-O-SAN
POWERFUL *PLEASANT* DISINFECTANT

DRINKING WATER MEDICINE
Saves Worry! Gives Your Flock
NEW TONIC BENEFITS

It's so *easy* to give your flock Ren-O-Sal's tonic benefits. Just two tablets per gallon; stir briskly. Thousands *praise* this remarkable new treatment, used so successfully this spring against *cecal coccidiosis* and *as a tonic*. *Safe* in any waterer, even metal.

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REN-O-SAL
THE *TWO-FOLD* DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

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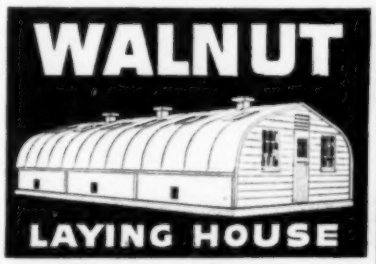

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***VENSULATION** is *ventilation* and *insulation* scientifically combined to safeguard the health of poultry housed in Walnut Buildings. Write direct or ask your dealer for complete information.

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MARTI'S FULL 4 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
250-350 PEDIGREED SIRED
4-WEEK PULLETS **$26.00** | Baby Cockerels $5.45
100% LIVE ARRIVAL—FREE CATALOG
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UNSEXED $9.90—PULLETS $15.90
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SELECT PULLETS—CHOICE GRADE	AAA	AAAA	AAAAA	Key Flock
2 to 3 weeks old — Per 100	19.00	23.00	25.00	27.00
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100% delivery. Give express office: send M.O. Cat. Free
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WH. LEGS.		WHITE ROCKS	
Pullets	$ 8.25	Pullets	$ 8.75
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"AAA" Four Weeks Old Pullets
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No matter how many hens you have—just a few or thousands—concrete floors in poultry houses save you time and labor. Concrete is easy to keep clean and it lasts indefinitely! No time out for repairs or upkeep!

Well-built poultry houses help keep your flock healthy, vigorous and active. That means more eggs for you with less work. In concrete there are no crevices to harbor lice, mites and other poultry parasites—that means less loss of laying hens.

Any way you look at it, concrete saves you work. The materials used for making concrete are easily available. For more information about concrete construction to increase production, see your local Lehigh dealer.

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FOR *RAPID* GROWTH!

My Big Brother Says GIVE 'EM TONAX!

Tonic and Conditioner - Used in Mash

Help your birds mature into plump, profitable meat—tone them up for the big egg production job ahead. Regular use of TONAX in their mash provides growing birds with needed blood-building elements and trace minerals. Contains mild astringents to help relieve swollen intestinal tissue—also effective stimulants to pep flagging appetites. Fine for layers, too! No fillers in TONAX; 100% active ingredients. Convenient and inexpensive. Only 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. If your birds need a tonic, give them TONAX—it pays! 2 lbs., 75c; 6 lbs., $2. At your Lee Dealer (Drug, Hatchery, Seed or Feed Store).

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Buy Bonds and Stamps to Smash the Japs

Sarah Jane Says:

Don't Crowd the Flock

To the Editor: Some of us have thought that since the people of this hot continental climate could not go to the mountains for the summer, the mountain climate had been sent to us; but it seems that is all over. The chickens are panting again—and we are, too.

I took another window out of the laying house, and I have been trying to give the hens more water. Also, I have reduced the amount of corn I give the hens. Instead, I give them some bran in the evening, with milk or water poured over it.

The hens are sure to scratch out a lot of this bran when I give it to them dry in an open trough or pan. I put it in their hoppers dry.

I saw a rat in the shelter house last week. Since then, I have not been easy in my mind, even if the chickens are of good size.

I have given the rats poison twice. I haven't lost any chickens, but I don't want the rats out there. The cats had a rat the other morning, and I caught one in a bucket half-full of water.

I think it would be a good idea to connect the exhaust on the car with this runway by a hose, and let the car engine run for a while. I must do something about it.

I was glad to receive the encouraging message from the reader in Jones county recently. It was a help, as I had been quite discouraged that day as cleaning the laying house took so much time, and I had to hurry so with the spraying.

I should like to encourage all housewives, or any one taking care of chickens, to be more demanding and particular as to equipment. There's more joy in taking care of chickens if you can have good things with which to work.

I may reform and do that myself, tho it might create a revolution at this stage in the game. I think it might be better to establish some good habits along thru the years.

Right now, I feel very sorry for the hens, as they like cool weather just as cows do. Young chickens should not be crowded, either.

It was suggested to me by a man who has thought things thru that, with both early and late chickens, and perhaps some old hens, the poultry houses will be crowded this fall.

But perhaps people who have this problem made their plans as to how to adequately house their flocks when the chickens grew up.—Sarah Jane, Warren County, Iowa.

Farm Egg Production Still High

In spite of a late start, heavy buying of hens, etc., the country is still going to have a lot of broilers and egg layers on hand.

The June report on chicks and young chickens shows more than a year ago. And this doesn't include the big June hatch.

Number of hens and pullets was down 7 per cent under last year, but egg production was almost up to last year's record.

Heavy sales of hens to market will probably continue, with three likely results:

1. Old hens will be cleared out of flocks by the time fall laying starts.
2. Pullets will have a better chance for winter laying than ever before.
3. Egg production this winter may be almost up to last winter's figures. Fortunately, demand promises to still be strong.

WOMEN *in your* '40's'

Do *these* symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

So if *you* suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

This Great Medicine HELPS NATURE

For almost a century—Pinkham's Compound has been famous to help great numbers of women go "smiling thru" such middle-age distress. Thousands have reported remarkable benefits!

Pinkham's Compound taken *regularly* helps build *up resistance* against such symptoms. This great medicine *helps nature* and *that's* the kind you should try.

INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

"I THOUGHT MY AFFLICTION too Delicate to Mention"

The torture of Piles is merciless. But whether it is pain, itching, irritation of Piles, or other rectal afflictions, not requiring surgical attention, you should get quick, palliative relief with Thornton & Minor's Rectal Ointment or Rectal Suppositories. Help to soften hardness; tend to shrink swelling. A *doctor's formula* used conjunctively at one of world's oldest clinics for rectal ailments. ½-oz. Tube with applicator nozzle, $1.00. Thornton & Minor Rectal Suppositories, 12 to box. $1.10. If not satisfied, low cost refunded.

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KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS ACIDS

Help 15 Miles of Kidney Tubes Flush Out Poisonous Waste

If you have an excess of acids in your blood your 15 miles of kidney tubes may be over-worked. These tiny filters and tubes are working day and night to help Nature rid your system of excess acids and poisonous waste.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause irregular backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Kidneys may need help the same as bowels. Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

After the Armies Move On

How Long Will It Take for War-Torn Europe To Get Back to Farming on Pre-War Scale?

How soon will French farmers get back to full-time peace-time production? Capt. William Dreier, Hardin county, Iowa, sends back the following report on French farms he has visited.

THIS spring, I visited three farms in the area of France in which I was located. The country is chiefly a grain farming area, and reminded me of the grain district of central Iowa — Webster, Calhoun, Sac and Humboldt counties.

The fields are not large, between 15 and 40 acres, but there are few fences and the fields are any shape, depending on the slope, hills and direction of the road. Most fields end at the roadside, and little land is lost in road ditches, or any kind of fence, hedge or stone wall.

In Europe Bill Dreier, of Hardin county, Iowa, reports from Europe on farming methods and conditions an overseas soldier notices.

The damage caused by the war is always evident near military installations like air-fields, railroad centers and some important cross-roads. Most of the pictures of the war are taken of these areas of destruction. The farms in this area look about the same as non-battle countries, with some artillery craters and bomb-holes.

The few times I have flown across France, I have been surprised to see the little effect the war has had on the land. Certainly, around areas like St. Lo there are many shell holes, and all along main roads buildings are often roofless and some whole towns are flat. The land and soil, tho, look generally undisturbed.

Next to visible bomb damage, fields are rutted and packed by the weight of motorized columns. Ruts have been made. Roads have slit trenches along the side, where convoy drivers stayed if in danger of being strafed.

I've been told the Germans forced French civilians to dig their trenches for them. Now, many of the slit trenches and fox-holes have been filled, but the mounds and sub-soil will have their effects on crops for several years.

All three farms I visited had smaller numbers of livestock, because of the war. The Germans retreated with many Percheron horses, and in some cases compelled the farmer to go with them as far as the next river or strafing planes would allow.

Farmers like the ones I visited, who own from 300 to 400 acres of land and have 8 to 16 horses, can spend 140,000 francs ($2,800) for a four-year-old Percheron. A smaller farmer who had lost his team would really suffer.

Sheep and cattle numbers have been reduced because of the immediate need for meat. The government price for pork is so low that few hogs are raised. These few are sold direct to individuals and are not processed thru government channels. Because poultry is the soldiers' favorite and most obtainable meat, few farms have more than a dozen hens.

A tractor can not be had today in France. The only one I've seen was bought in 1940. A pair of rubber tires costs 150,000 francs ($3,000). But the machinery seemed in more abundance than in parts of England. I saw a Czechoslovakian drill, German mower, English hay-rake, American disk and tractor, and French harrow.

Most of the machinery is horse-drawn, and over 80 per cent, I'd guess, is American-made. But the implements will have to be replaced and repaired nearly 100 per cent in the next three years.

Farm buildings need repair, and elevators and creameries need new machinery. Water-proof roofs, glass for windows, and even cement, all seem to be critical items because so much building work has to be done.

This farming area can produce small grain up to pre-war levels, I believe. But they lack sufficient stock to raise beef animals, creamery equipment and transportation to make and distribute dairy products, and the profit motive to raise hogs. The country people will live on their farm animals, the village people will eat rabbits, poultry and garden stuff. The large population centers will continue to find it difficult to get sufficient food.

Corn Likes the Heat; Hens Don't

On these hot summer days, it appears as tho one should carry ice water to the hens. This is, of course, impossible, and the hens probably would not appreciate it anyway. They want plenty of clean water in a shady spot and do not like to go out in the hot sun to drink.

Altho we know that an egg is composed of nearly three-fourths water, it is often so easy to put off filling the fountains. If water fountains run dry, birds will hunt for water in stagnant puddles.

Egg production may drop as much as 50 per cent if hens do not get the water they need. At this time of year, it's almost impossible to get egg production up to normal, once it goes down.

Overcrowding must especially be avoided in hot weather. If you have ever slept three in a bed in a stuffy room on a hot summer night, you know what pullets go thru in crowded, poorly-ventilated brooder houses. Young stock continue to grow and need more room. Overcrowding will stunt pullets before you know it.

A hen's wants are easily met without too much trouble. Plenty of space, including roost and hopper space; sufficient waterers in shady spots, as well as oyster shell and grit—this is what your pullets and hens would ask for if they could talk. Provide these things now, and you'll be glad later on that you did.

IT'S 10 TO 1 YOUR FLOCK IS WORM INFESTED RIGHT NOW!

Poultry worms are really on the rampage this summer! Practically every flock has some worm infestations right now. *Some flocks may be damaged beyond recovery!* Wise flock owners are getting after those worms *regularly, every four or five weeks* . . . so their birds will go into the fall in good condition. That's the *safe* way . . . the way to *prevent big losses* . . . the way to get *earlier egg production* . . . the way to *better flock health* . . . to bigger profits.

RID YOUR FLOCK OF ROUND AND PIN WORMS SAFELY, EASILY, QUICKLY

Just get a can of Gland-O-Lac MICULES . . . *today* . . . at your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer.

Mix the MICULES into the regular mash . . . no need to buy special feeds. Then feed as you usually do, in your regular feed troughs. The birds eat the mash with the MICULES in it . . . *and like it!* The MICULES granules *go after those round and pin worms . . . get action in a jiffy . . . often within an hour or two.*

One day's treatment takes care of the whole flock. Saves time, saves labor . . . *the birds treat themselves.* A 1-lb. 4-oz. can of MICULES is enough for 250 birds, and costs $3. Better get MICULES today . . . the supply is limited.

MICULES

GLAND-O-LAC'S FAMOUS FLOCK TREATMENT FOR ROUND AND PIN WORMS . . . USED BY THOUSANDS OF POULTRY RAISERS FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS

A Product of
THE GLAND-O-LAC COMPANY
1818 Leavenworth Street Omaha, Nebraska

GETS-EM
THE IDEAL LIQUID FLOCK WORMER
For Tape, Round and Cecal Worms. 600 fgn size, $1.75, 300 size, $2.50, 100 size $1.00. Sale for chicks or layers.

FOWLTONE For Cholera, Typhoid, Blackhead. Also a Tonic. Gallon, $2.75.

D. R. D. For Coccidiosis, Roup, Pox, Colds. Gallon, $2.75.

These products are given in the drinking water. May be used in metal fountains. If no dealer, order direct. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price.

DR. JESPERSEN'S LABORATORIES
SPENCER - - - - IOWA

For HOOF ROT Use
Dr. Naylor's LINITE
Easy to apply—Prompt in action. For Hoof Rot, Canker, Thrush. 12 oz. bottle $1.00. At your dealers. Or by mail, postpaid.
H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

New and Used Tractor Parts
Write for big, free 1945 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Iowa (formerly Boone, Iowa).

Advertisement

From where I sit ... *by* Joe Marsh

Songs for a Better World

We were sitting around the embers of Ed Crumpit's barbecue last Saturday night, finishing our beer and hot dogs, while Ed strummed the guitar . . . picking out old, friendly songs.

Soon everyone was singing. The harmony wasn't too good... but the *spirit* was—a spirit of friendship and good humor.

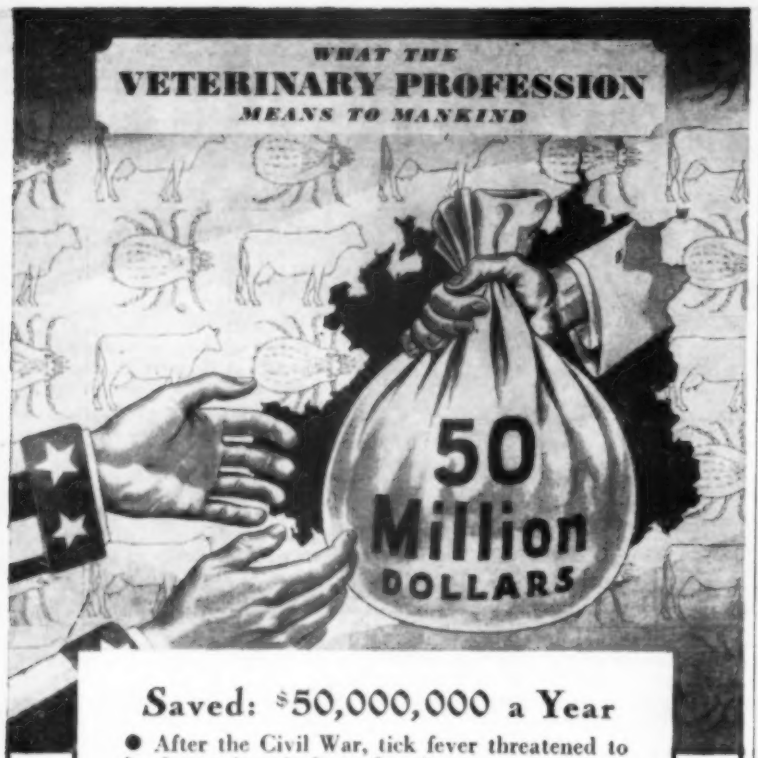
And it made me think how music—music of the people—overcomes barriers of prejudice and intolerance. A Yankee folk-song or an English carol or a Southern melody—they all speak a common language of the heart . . . bind folks together . . . help us forget our grudges.

From where I sit, music can help to make the whole world one. Maybe we ought to have a lot more of it...informal singing around the fire, and in the home. It's sure true that a spirit of toleration just naturally goes with that kind of music.

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1945, United States Brewers Foundation

SAVE FATS AND GREASE TO WIN THE WAR



Saved: $50,000,000 a Year

● After the Civil War, tick fever threatened to bankrupt America's cattle raisers.

Then, in 1889 Cooper Curtice, a veterinarian, began the studies which proved that this malady was transmitted by the cattle tick. This classical chapter in veterinary and medical history opened the way for conquest of this disease—as well as the control of all insect-borne diseases of animals and man. Following this discovery, veterinarians under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been waging a ceaseless, systematic war against these ticks and the disease they transmit.

Early in 1944, just 55 years following Cooper Curtice's investigation, the Bureau of Animal Industry announced that the campaign against this tick was 99% complete. This parasite has all but disappeared from the U. S., tick fever has been practically eradicated, and great southern areas opened to successful cattle raising.

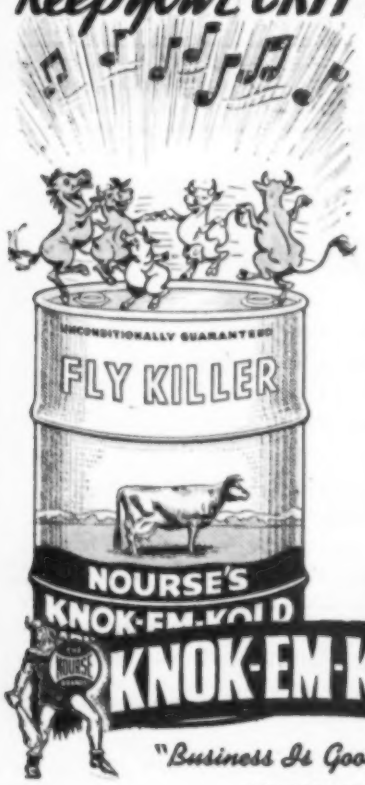
The saving which veterinarians have thus earned for American cattle raisers is estimated at fifty-million dollars a year.

One of a series of educational announcements by

American Foundation for Animal Health

Under the sponsorship of Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

keep your CRITTERS Contented



with **NOURSE**

Knok-Em-Kold

Barnyard Fly Killer

KNOK-EM-KOLD kills flies, lice, mites, fleas, gnats and mosquitoes—on contact.

This inexpensive, one hundred per cent effective insect spray stays on the job for hours after spraying. Repels flies and other insects while your animals work or eat.

KNOK-EM-KOLD is harmless to livestock and will not taint dairy products . . . pleasant smelling . . . easy to use.

Get an ample supply of this guaranteed, tested "bug killer" today.

For sale at your Hardware, Implement or Oil dealer

Manufactured by

NOURSE OIL CO.

Kansas City 8, Missouri

KNOK-EM-KOLD *Barnyard* **FLY SPRAY**

"Business Is Good"

DISTRIBUTED IN IOWA BY

HARPER & McINTIRE WHOLESALE HARDWARE CO. OTTUMWA CEDAR RAPIDS

KEEP THE BOMBS DROPPING ON TOKIO — BUY WAR BONDS!

26—538 •

Pull Tassels In 1835

Farmers didn't inbreed, or cross inbreds, back in 1835, but they did know about crossing two kinds of corn by detasseling one row and leaving tassels on the next. The New Harmony Disseminator for May 30, 1835, quotes the following from The American Farmer. J. S. Forgrave, of Farmington, Iowa, sends us the yellowing sheet from the 110-year-old magazine.

THE editor of the American Farmer has heretofore stated that he has been pursuing a system of improvement in corn. He has now the satisfaction to state that he has just gathered some early corn, the result of this season's experiment, which he thinks will be highly estimated.

It is a cross between the early yellow Canada and the large white Tuskarora corn, and partakes of the characters of both.

It has the eight rows and the large and full grains of the Tuskarora, and the small cob, firmness and weight of the Canada; while its color is a beautiful bright cream, a medium tint between the deep yellow Canada and the clear white Tuskarora.

There can be no doubt that it will be as early as the Canada corn, as the present specimen has ripened before the general crop of that kind.

That others may be enabled to make these improvements, the process pursued will be repeated:

The editor selects two kinds of corn, the good qualities of which he wishes to combine in one. Say it is desired to produce a kind of corn with the large ear and grain of the Tuskarora and the firm, heavy kernel of the Canada, as in the above.

It is only necessary to plant a patch of the Canada in the usual way, and every alternate hill of every third row with Tuskarora corn. When the male flowers (the tassels) of the Tuskarora make their appearance, carefully pull them out.

In this process, a moment's reflection will show, the surrounding Canada corn will supply the pollen, and consequently the product will be a perfect cross.

The size of the ear and of the grain and the number of rows will be the same as those of the Tuskarora, while the color and quality of the grain will partake largely of those of the Canada.

KNOW THIS EMBLEM

All men and women who are honorably discharged from the armed forces will be entitled to wear this lapel button.

Learn to recognize it not as the badge of a social organization or a sports club, but as the mark of a war veteran who richly deserves our respect and consideration.

Let's all join in a warm welcome to the civilian wearers of this distinctive emblem.

PUT UP MORE SILAGE—USE STISALKRAFT PORTABLE SILOS

Low Cost
Easy To Build
Locate Anywhere

Build and fill a Sisalkraft Silo in a day — any size you need from 12 to 300 tons—where most convenient to use! Expand your silage feeding program this easy, low-cost way!

COVER YOUR HAY with Sisalkraft to protect against weather, spoiling, and bleaching.

FARM-PROVED — TIME-TESTED

Over a half million Sisalkraft Silos used and thousands of stacks covered in all parts of the country during past 15 years! They have reduced feeding costs and increased profits! See your lumber dealer or write:

The SISALKRAFT Co.
205-G1 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

PROTECT YOUR HAY WITH STISALKRAFT

Check fresh swelling promptly to help prevent permanent injury

When used as soon as swelling is noticed, often Absorbine lets you keep horse at work. Absorbine, a time-tested remedy, brings fast relief to the injury. It speeds the blood flow to the swelling to help carry off the congestion. Usually it relieves lameness and swelling in a few hours!

Absorbine is *not* a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. It won't blister or remove hair. A stand-by for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. It costs only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE that will prove its value many times! At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Keep horse at work with ABSORBINE

You're MONEY AHEAD WITH A GEHL 2 IN 1 SILO FILLER HAY CUTTER

By all odds, **the best buy** is the sturdy, up-to-the-minute, cost-cutting Gehl. Excels in light running, clean cutting at low speed. Saves time and work.

Special hay feeder cuts hay into mow with hay fork speed. Saves half the storage space. Cattle clean it all up—no waste. Efficient blower can't clog. Fills highest silos at low speed.

All steel construction, unbreakable flywheel, enclosed gears.

Fills silo, cuts hay into mow, makes grass silage.

Builders of Hay Chopper-Silo Fillers, Hammer Mills, Forage Harvesters, Portable Truck-Mounted Mills and Coal Stokers.

Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co.
Dept. CH-162
West Bend, Wisconsin

Send Postal for FREE CATALOG

NEW *Sargent* Hydraulic TRACTOR LOADER

LIFTS 2000 LBS.! 11 FT. RANGE

Simple to Operate

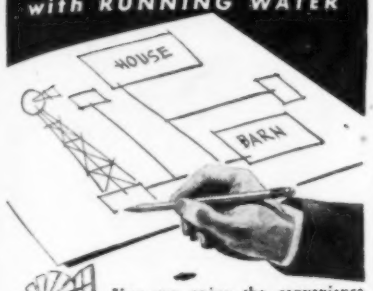
Sargent actually does work of 10 men! Loads manure, baled hay, lumber; pulls posts, moves small bldgs., excavates for cellars, fills ditches, washouts.

Sweep Rake attachment also available.

Easy, simple to operate. Can be put on tractor by one man in 30 minutes! Raises anything up to 2000 lbs. Twin hydraulic lifts keep load balanced in all positions. Write today for FREE PICTURES, details. McGRATH MFG. CO., Dept. W2, 4680 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

Save Money, Buy Bonds

HERE'S A PICTURE OF YOUR FARM... with RUNNING WATER



You can enjoy the convenience and comfort of running water in all your buildings—and the power to operate the system is free.

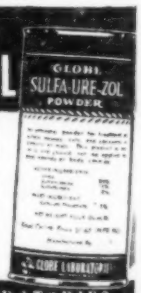
Contact your nearest Monitor dealer. By a simple sketch he will show you how a running water system can be made to fit your farm. Let him show you how easily you can have a modern bathroom—how running water in the barns will lighten your work and increase your profit.

Ask the dealer to install a Monitor Sky Power windmill now, as the first step in this system. As soon as they are available, he can attach a pressure tank and automatic controls. See your Monitor dealer today.

Monitor RUNNING WATER SYSTEMS
WINDMILLS • PUMPS • PUMPJACKS • WELL SUPPLIES

CLIP ALONG DOTTED LINE
I am interested in—
☐ NEW WINDMILL
☐ Having old windmill reconditioned. Print Name and Address in margin, mail to
DEPT. 5, BAKER MFG., Evansville, Wis.

GLOBE SULFA-URE-ZOL



Globe Sulfa-Ure-Zol is a formula that provides the maximum benefits in treating surface wounds, cuts or abrasions in domestic animals. Get Sulfa-Ure-Zol from your Globe dealer.

THE GLOBE TRADE-MARK MEANS DEPENDABILITY

GLOBE LABORATORIES
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
KANSAS CITY · DENVER · MEMPHIS · LOS ANGELES · LITTLE ROCK · CALGARY

Crib Plans FREE!

Let us help plan your crib. Write us your Elevator Problems and state whether interested in CUP or PORTABLE elevator. MEYER — simplest, strongest, most practical. Double strength chain. Choice of styles. It's worth waiting for MEYER. Send for FREE Crib BLUEPRINTS and CATALOG of MEYER CUP and PORTABLE ELEVATORS.

The Meyer Mfg. Co., Box 1465, Morton, Ill.

DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC OIL

SOOTHING! AIDS HEALING of MINOR CUTS or BRUISES

You'll find, as thousands have, grateful, soothing relief when you apply Dr. Porter's Oil. Don't just leave a little wound untended and invite infection and real pain. Here's a splendid preparation: First, because it soothes. Second, because it aids natural healing. Use Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Oil for all kinds of minor burns or scalds, non-poisonous insect bites or stings, local itching or chafing. Use only as directed. You'll find three convenient sizes at your drug store. Farm animals too, will be grateful if you take care of their barbed-wire cuts and wounds the same way. Ease the saddle galls, halter burns, or minor hide irritations of animals.

The GROVE LABORATORIES, INC.
ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI
Makers of GROVE'S COLD TABLETS

Workday Pointers

SECOND-CROP clover may be profitable as a seed crop if you have plenty of pasture and hay.

▲ ▲ ▲

LOW-QUALITY MILK will result if cows use stagnant water holes in the pasture to escape from flies and heat.

▲ ▲ ▲

LADDERS should be set with the base away from the wall a distance equaling one-fourth of the ladder's height.

▲ ▲ ▲

CATTLE THAT BAWL for salt won't gain or produce milk to their full capacity. Keep salt before them at all times.

▲ ▲ ▲

HOG WALLOWS of cement or plank construction keep hogs cool without making unsightly holes, and with

much less danger of spreading disease. The water can be changed as often as necessary, and disinfectants can be added to kill lice and mange.

▲ ▲ ▲

EARLY AUGUST plowing is always best for fall sown crops. It makes better stands of alfalfa and bigger yields of wheat.

▲ ▲ ▲

HAND-FED CALVES are not so likely to get the habit of sucking each other if a grain feed is given to them immediately after the milk feed.

▲ ▲ ▲

DAMAGED GRAIN always results when threshing begins before the grain is dry. There's no way to dry wheat, barley, oats or shelled corn in the bin without loss of quality.

▲ ▲ ▲

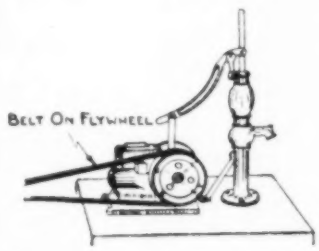
EVEN FEEDING of grain bundles into the threshing machine saves grain, reduces power requirements, prevents machinery breakdowns and gets the job done in less time.

▲ ▲ ▲

GOOD BUNDLE PITCHERS listen to the hum of the threshing machine. If it begins to slow down, they leave more space between the bundles in the feeder. If the machine speeds up, the good pitcher lays them in closer, but not in bunches, with some bundles crosswise.

▲ ▲ ▲

PUMP JACKS can be made from discarded gasoline engines. Remove the piston and connecting-rod, and set the old engine under the pump handle, as shown in the illus-



tration. Bolt strap irons to the connecting rod of the proper length to work the pump handle, and reattach the connecting rod in its usual place. A washing machine engine or an electric motor can be used for power. Belt from the power unit to the fly-wheel of the old engine.

For the 2nd Consecutive Year...

LIVING LIFETIME CHAMPION PRODUCER OF THE JERSEY BREED

133,180 Lbs. of Milk
7,242 Lbs. of Fat
in 13 lactations on Twice-a-Day Milking

DE LAVAL MILKED

WE salute a great cow . . . Silken Lady's Ruby of F 919141, a member of the great Ferndale Jersey herd owned by Mr. and Mrs. Leo W. Coppini at Ferndale, Calif. For the second consecutive year "Ruby" has been officially designated *Living Lifetime Champion Producer of the Jersey Breed.*

In 13 lactations "Ruby" has produced a total of 133,180 lbs. of milk and 7,242 lbs. of fat. Every pound of milk was produced under a twice-a-day milking schedule which makes this great record and continued production all the more noteworthy.

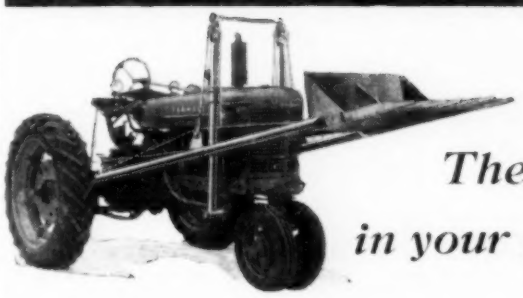
Yes . . . like so many other great milk production champions . . . Silken Lady's Ruby of F was milked with the De Laval Milker. Mr. Coppini states, *"It is since 1940 that she has had her best yearly records and it was in 1940 that we began milking her with the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker."*

The entire Ferndale Jersey herd enjoys the advantages of De Laval milking . . . and its maintained high average herd production figures clearly indicate its value.

You . . . want the best milking for *your* herd. De Laval . . . Milker of Champions . . . will help *you* get maximum production and highest profits. Why not talk it over with your local De Laval Dealer?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 6, 165 BROADWAY · CHICAGO 6, 427 RANDOLPH ST. · SAN FRANCISCO 19, 61 BEALE ST.

HORN-DRAULIC LOADER



The big lift in your farm work

Easily installed or detached in a few minutes. No belts, chains or gears to slip or break.

Rugged! Compact! Ready for every farm loading job. One ton lifting capacity with fingertip controls at driver's seat. Bucket automatically resets. See your implement dealer or write Dept. 18 for Horn-Draulic Loader circular.

SAVES TIME — LABOR — MONEY

HORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Established in 1909
FORT DODGE, IOWA

Pain Of Corns Sore Toes Gone

INSTANT RELIEF

The instant you use Dr Scholl's Zino-pads on corns, sore toes, painful shoe friction stops; pressure is lifted. Separate *Medications* are included for quickly removing corns. Cost but a trifle. Sold everywhere.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

BLIZZARD

Best from ALL ANGLES. For Grass Silage, Hay Chopping, Ensilage Cutting—speedy, efficient. Unlike any other! Exclusive features. 1945 Supply limited by war needs. Free Catalog.

BLIZZARD MFG. CO.
(Since 1871)
Canton 2 - Ohio

ROCK PHOSPHATE Florida 32% minimum guaranteed P. 205 in bags. 33% in bulk. Finely ground, 85% through 200 mesh screen. Most economical source of available phosphorus. Costs less than super phosphate, higher in phosphorus, one application lasts many years. Illinois farmers used over 1000 carload last year. Immediate or future delivery. Ship anywhere. Jobbers—Wholesale—Retail. Dealers and distributors wanted.

SCHROCK HYBRID CORN CO.,
CONGERVILLE, ILLINOIS

DON'T FEED SPARROWS

Make your own trap that will catch thousands. Join this national campaign to eliminate these pests. Write for details.

Roy Vail, Howe 21, Indiana

CRANES'S ALL SEASON 70 GAL. NON-FREEZING HOG WATERER
3900 HUBBELL AVE., ROUTE 2
DES MOINES, IOWA

Because it is so quickly and easily scrubbed clean— a lot of people like the Surge!

Speed 'em Up With Sargent MultiRICH Minral Meal

It takes 60 days less feeding time to get your hogs ready for market, if you balance their grain with proper proteins, minerals and vitamins. P-U-S-H your hogs now with Sargent MultiRICH Minral Meal—the low cost supplement that gives you a proven protein—mineral—vitamin blend, ready-mixed in one bag. This stepped-up Sargent supplement now contains—

—MORE PROTEINS
—MORE MINERALS
—MORE VITAMINS
—Added Conditioners
—Digestive Enzymes

Economical, too! It feeds twice as far as tankage. Helps save work. Helps save grain. No mixing—just put it before your hogs; they balance their own rations. Try a few bags this week, and see the results.

SARGENT PLANTS
Des Moines, Iowa
Algona, Iowa
Monmouth, Ill.
Fremont, Nebr.
Waverly, Mo.

"BETTER SWITCH TO MULTIRICH"

Not Iowa Corn Farming on the way to Tokyo. This is a field of corn planted somewhere in the Southwest Pacific by FEA men. Twenty thousand acres are under cultivation in this area. Corn, cucumbers and watermelons are major crops.

Voice of the Farm

Finds Why Farmers Work So Hard

To the Editor: In reading the "Voice of the Farm," I have just discovered the answer to the question of why the farmer works so hard.

It is for the purpose of saving enough money to enable him to send his son to college, and that the son may obtain an education sufficient to secure a job in a city where he can work like h—— until in his old age he has acquired enough money to buy himself a little farm where he can spend his few remaining days. —J. D., Cass County, Iowa.

Are we going around in circles? Why do you work hard to save money and educate children?—Editor.

"Tax the Town Man" Riles Him Up

To the Editor: The past year, I have been reading, "Tax the town man who buys a farm and makes a profit." I never read that a farmer should be taxed more when he makes $8,000 to $10,000 per year raising cattle, hogs, turkeys, etc., and only turns about one-sixth of his profit in to the income tax man, and uses his tractor gasoline for his pleasure trips in his car.—H. W., Henry County, Iowa.

In our last issue, a letter writer advocated taxing those who made money in cities and bought land. A heavy tax was favored if they owned more than one farm.—Editor.

Says Some Army Men Are Forgotten

To the Editor: Having read the "Voice of the Farm" for years, I decided to write a letter myself.

You have all kinds of letters, but no one mentions "the forgotten men"—the ones that have made this army along with the riflemen. By that, I mean instructors. Some of them have been right here in the United States four or more years. Yet they never earned those so-called necessary points. Do you think that's fair?

Is it their fault they are still here teaching the rookies? Why don't some of our "big men" do something about it? It really burns me up, plenty!

Another thing, they will take the last man off a good farm with no one to tend it, and leave fathers and draft-age boys on the next one.

Something is wrong somewhere. Is it our local boards, or draft dodgers? I have my answer—what's yours?—O. H., Warren County, Iowa.

We can't feel too bad about the instructors. They've escaped something worse. But men should be taken from farms according to what they are producing.—Editor.

Store Cookies, Cafe Meals Take Sugar

To the Editor: Do you mean to say we may buy 71 pounds of sugar during 1945?

We are allowed five pounds of sugar each for four months, are we not? So we may buy sugar just three times during the year, or 15 pounds.

Now we are allowed five pounds for canning, and expect at least five pounds more, which adds up to 25 pounds. Where is the rest of the 71 pounds?—Mrs. Doris Nelson, Winnebago County, Iowa.

The 71 pounds per person includes the sugar in soft drinks, sweetening in canned goods, sugar in bakery goods, sugar used by restaurants, bakeries, hospitals, etc.—Editor.

On Moses-Roosevelt Parallel

To the Editor: In a recent letter in this column, H. G. Bowers says: "Moses led his people right up to the gates of the Promised Land, but was not allowed to enter or partake of its blessings."

That was because he disobeyed God at the water of Meribah.

Two of the outstanding achievements of the present have been a national peace-time debt that has never been equaled in this country, and repeal of the eighteenth amendment, legalizing the sale of that which destroys both soul and body, and today we have a land flowing with booze.

You added, "Amen" to what Mr. Bowers had written, so you may not want to publish this, but I will have the satisfaction of thinking you have read it and probably added —— before throwing it in the waste basket.—Farmer, Keokuk County, Iowa.

No waste basket. No —— ——. Editor.

HE'S THROUGH WITH SERUM & VIRUS

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RAM SHOW AND SALE
Iowa State College Judging Pavilion
AMES, IOWA, AUGUST 18, 1945
Show, 7:30 Sale 12:30

100 selected rams from the various breeds of **CHEVIOT, CORRIEDALE, SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, SOUTHDOWN, SUFFOLK** and **OXFORD. THE CHOICE OF ALL IOWA.**

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● **We publish 1st and 3rd Saturday every month. Livestock copy must reach office 14 days before date of issue.**

BUY A BOND TODAY!

Feeder Cattle Show

A new show, the Chicago Market Feeder Cattle Show, will be held at the Union Stockyards on Monday and Tuesday, October 15 and 16.

It will be sponsored by the Union Stockyards and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market, and by the Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breed associations.

A prize list totaling $5,320 has been announced for this event.

The cattle will be judged on October 15 and sold at auction on October 16.

The classes will comprise car-lots of steer calves and yearling steers and heifer calves and yearling heifers. There will be 20 head to a carload.

A cash prize of $350 is offered for the grand champion carload of the show, and each of the breed champions will receive a $100 award above the regular class prize money.

Premium list containing detailed information and entry cards may be secured from the show headquarters, Room 117, Exchange Building, Union Stockyards, Chicago, or from any commission firm on the Chicago market.

The closing date for making entries in this show will be Monday, October 8. There will be no entry fee.

Chicago Fat Stock Show

The fourth annual Chicago Market Fat and Car-Lot Competition will be held at the Stockyards, December 1 to 6. This show has been held for the past three years in place of the International Livestock Exposition, which was canceled in 1942 for the duration of the war.

B. H. Heide, manager of the International Livestock Exposition, is in charge of entries for the Market Show.

It will feature competition for steers, lambs and hogs shown individually and in car-lots. There will also be classes for steers, lambs and hogs shown by boys and girls—the Junior Livestock Feeding Contest—for years an important division of the International Stock Show and more recently of the December Market Show.

Premium lists for the Chicago Market Fat Stock and Car-Lot Competition will be sent on request addressed to B. H. Heide, who reports that entries for these contests will close on November 1.

Priority to Vets on Surplus

Under a plan recently announced by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, the veterans of this war will have top priority to purchase up to $2,500 of surplus war property to establish a small business, professional or agricultural enterprise.

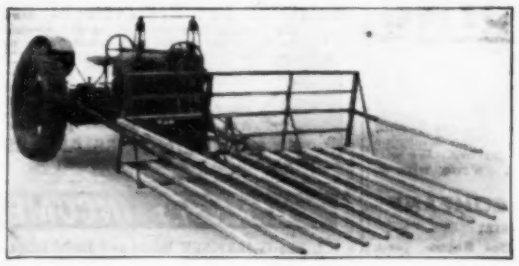
Down payment of as little as 15 per cent may be made, and the balance may be made payable over a period of three to five years in monthly installments at 4 per cent per annum interest.

Applications for surplus property for an agricultural enterprise must be made to the nearest county farm agent. For other purposes, the application should be made to the nearest of 110 SWPC offices.

Livestock News

The Central Illinois Angus sale, Congerville, Ill., June 20, was most successful. The breeders presented a fine lot of cattle. The top female, Blackcap Norma 18th, from the W. T. & M. Lantz Risser herd, sold for $1,000 to Heckmere Highland, Valencia, Pa. Juanerra Erica S. G., from the same herd, sold for $775 to Timberline Farm, Congerville, Ill., Capuline 2d, owned by Chas. M. Rundles, sold for $510 to Princeton Farm, Princeton, Ind. The top bull, Blackmere 241st, owned by Glen Schrock, sold for $1,700 to Fred L. Wilson, Peoria, Ill. Barmore's Blackcap 2d, from the Lantz herd, went at $500 to Floyd Armstrong, Tuscola, Ill. Senator Simon E. Lantz, secretary, deserves much credit for the able, businesslike manner in which all details were handled. The 55 females averaged $363, with 14 bulls at $426 each and the 69 lots at a general average of $375. Auctioneers, Roy Johnston and H. James.

HAY BUCKS—FOR TRACTOR LOADERS



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At Olson's farm, located 14 miles west of Cedar Rapids on No. 30 and one-half mile south, 4 miles north of Norway.

Norway, Iowa, Tues., Sept. 4th

64 HEAD—18 Bulls, 46 Females

The cream of the crop from 4 good herds, **Olson Bros.**, Newhall; **Oscar C. Sevig**, Walford; **Dr. Fred M. Smith**, Iowa City, and **Kozik Bros.**, Elberon, Iowa. The 18 bulls include real herd headers. The females include 12 splendid cows with calves and 34 excellently bred and open heifers. The offering is sired by **T. Royal Rupert 17th**, by Hazford Rupert 81st, International grand champion; **Letston Lad 127th**, by Don Blanchard 5th; **Don Leston 11th**, by Don Blanchard 5th; **Real Bruce D. K. 44th**, **Real Bruce D. K. 48th**, and **Real Bruce D. 4th**. Breeding and quality without an equal. The cattle will please. More details next issue. Write now for **FREE** catalog. Please mention this catalog when writing. Address either

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OLSON BROS.
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Auctioneer, A. W. Thompson. J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

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In Purebred Sale Pavilion
HAMPTON, IOWA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1945
NIGHT SALE STARTS AT 8:30 P. M.
70 HEAD—60 TOP GILTS, 10 TRIED SOWS
The Cream of the Crop from Two Leading Herds

ROBIN LANE FARMS—40 head, 30 choice gilts sired by **BROADTOP, THE BLENDER, MARKET TOPPER** and **KEE-RECT** and 10 good tried sows by same sires. All bred to **THE MIXER, THE CONTENDER, THE CADET** and **SQUARE BOY.**
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(At my yards 10 miles north of Mason City)

MANLY, IOWA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6th

2,000 HEAD All of these cattle are good quality range bred HEREFORDS. There will be STEERS, STEER CALVES, HEIFER CALVES and HEIFERS. Those who feed this year should make money. Guaranteed weights will be given on sale day. **COME!** Buy at your own price. The price is left entirely to farmers and cattlemen. Full details will appear in another issue.

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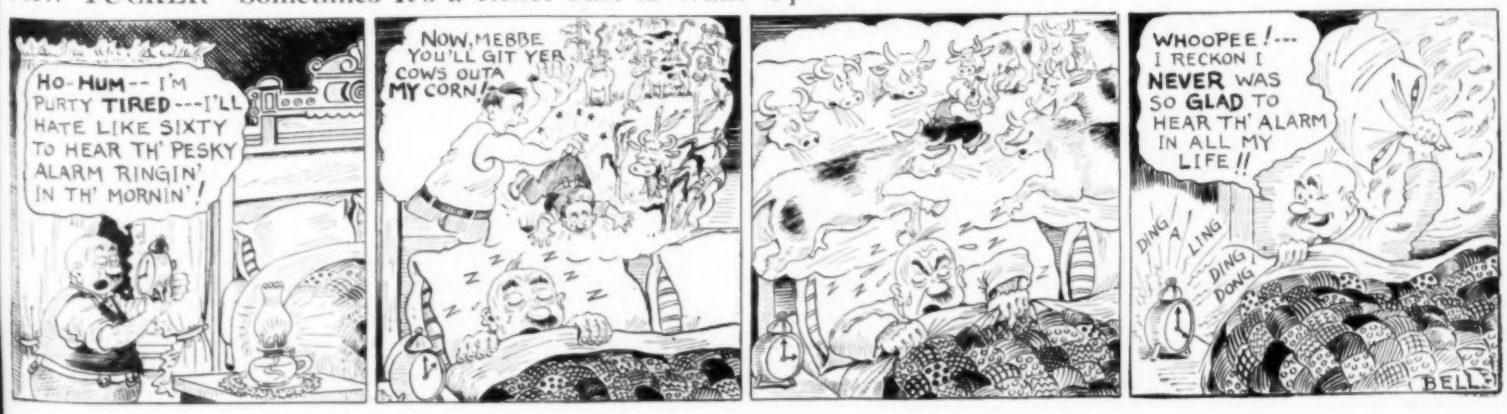

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We now have several good bulls of service age for sale at reasonable prices. Come and see them.
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Eight very choice young bulls, serviceable age for sale, mostly by Barb Joe 5th, the top bull Iowa state sale 1943. Real herd bull propositions.
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For Sale—Outstanding Registered Angus Bull, 14 months old. You will like this one. Phone:
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Sired by **Dales Crown** and **Shadybrook Knight.** Farm on paved highway No. 169, 30 miles north of state line.
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Polled Hereford Bulls
Choice yearlings, excellent quality, well-marked. Sire, ADVANCE DOMINO 30th. Reasonable.
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Coming a year old in July, sired by Will-A-Dell Goldpiate and out of Diamond bred cows. Royally bred and good individuals. Write, phone or come and see them. Address
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Pleasant Valley Farm. Registered bulls, every calf from a good cow. Herd Average 416.8 lbs. butterfat per cow for 12 years. Reasonable.
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Registered bull calves. Every calf from a good cow. Herd averaged 420 lbs. butterfat per cow for 13 years. Herd free T.B. and Bangs.
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Choice month old heifer calves, without papers, laid down at your station, $31.50 each, the right kind.
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For sale, from 10 months old to mature cows. Good type and breeding. Priced to sell.
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FOR SALE: Several outstanding Registered Holstein bulls ready for service. Sired by proven sire, Iodak Sir Ormsby Miller Champion and a son of Montvis Pathfinder Rage Apple from dams with records up to 600 lbs. fat. T. B. and Bang's tested and a Classified herd.
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An extra choice lot of bulls from calves to serviceable age. Mostly by our senior herd sire **197th Duke of Iowanna.** A "Model Type" dam official record of 450-lbs. butterfat in 10 months as 3 year old; granddam with 523 lbs. in 10 months as 5 year old. Real quality and production. A herd bull for anyone. Priced from $125 to $500.
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Established 1892. Breeding Herds in Rock County, Wisconsin.

We offer quality young bulls from high producing RECORD OF MERIT Dams. Bulls serviceable age and calves. Visit herd—it speaks for itself in production and conformation. REASONABLE.
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Because of poor health and the labor shortage we are offering 200 head, or two-thirds of our herd for sale. Bulls from 2 to 14 months. Females from 2 months to mature cows. The best of Bates-Clay and Imported English families, with the highest milking ancestry possible to get. Priced to sell. We will also sell 100 of our purebred Dexter cattle.
Peerless & Belle Vernon Herd Decorah, Iowa

FOR SALE
Excellent Registered Dark Roan Milking Shorthorn Bull. Priced Right.
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• On July 1st we closed the first half of our 1945 business and, at this time, wish to thank all those who feed Bolson's Feed.

• We regret very much that there have been times when our dealers were out of Bolson's. However, we assure you that we are doing all we can to increase production, so that more may be able to get Bolson's Feeds.

• Again, we and our dealers say—THANKS A LOT!

The L.C. BOLSON Co.
A NAME YOU CAN TRUST IN FEEDS!
DECORAH, IOWA.

Livestock News

The Western Iowa Hereford Breeders sale, at Atlantic, Iowa, on May 31, drew a good crowd, and they made a good sale, disposing of 28 bulls at an average of $203 per head and 23 females at an average of $129. The 51 head made an average of $170. The top bull was Jupiter Domino 18th, consigned by C. H. McKinnie, Afton, Iowa, and he went to U. G. Petinger, Massena, Iowa, at $360. Superior Domino, consigned by Will F. Tracy, went to V. D. Marshall, Casey, Iowa, at $300, and Real Type, bred by T. M. Hayden, went to Harold Steffern, Cumberland, Iowa, at $300. Domino Stanway 11th went to B. C. Rope, Clarinda, Iowa, at $320, and H. Ulven, Soldier, Iowa, took No. 36 at $255. The top heifer was Doming May, just turned a year old, from the Will F. Tracy herd, and she went to Will Leslie, Auburn, Iowa, at $210. The most of the cattle in this sale were very young, and we thought it was a right good sale. Cols. A. J. Cruise and Luther Moore did the selling, and they both did good work. The sale was under the management of Ralph Hilgard, Cumberland, Iowa.

HOGS

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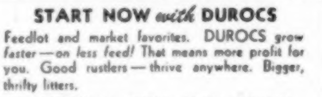

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SIOUX FALLS, S. D. . . August 14

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HAMPSHIRE BRED SOWS
28 head fall sows, sired by Mr. Grand by High Roller, dams by Storm Roller. Weigh 280 to 380 lbs. Bred to **Oakland Special** by Good Glory. Phone through Logan. Address
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Choice Registered sows and fall gilts bred for fall, $100. Very select, $150. Fall boars $85 to $100. Good quality.
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For Sale Reg. Spotted Poland fall gilts and yearling sows. Low down and thick with lots of quality bred to an outstanding boar for fall litters at prices you can all afford to pay. I ship anywhere.
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DUROC FALL GILTS
Bred to **Uneeda Orion** by Orion Builder for August and September farrow. Also 50 spring boars and gilts by a son of the **$3,000 Tops, Uneeda Orion** and **Hi Hope.** Vaccinated. Farm one-half mile south, 3 miles east.
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Shropshire-Southdowns EWES
40 HEAD
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1945
FAIRGROUNDS
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Ewes, ewe and ram lambs.
Excellent breeding. Reasonable prices.
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HAMPSHIRE RAMS
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75 rams; 200 ewes—Best Dual Purpose Sheep ... shearers. Also 500 unregistered ewes—... Write for our reasonable prices and circular ... ing 20 top ewes bred to our new herd ram, ... for Nov. delivery.
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Workers—Companions—Guards. Write for free lists.
SHOMONT FARMS AND KENNELS
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(Heelers, no fooling.) (Year's trial.) (Guaranteed.) Training instructions. Males, females, spayed females specialty. (Several partly trained.)
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Good English Shepherd or Collie pups.
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Guaranteed heelers. Year's trial, training instructions. Males, females or spayed females.
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Genuine English Shepherds
Pups. Guaranteed heelers. Year's trial, training instructions. Males, female or spayed females.
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ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—BORDER COLLIE PUPPIES
All ages, both sexes, choice colors, natural workers, satisfaction guaranteed.
FAIRMOUNT FARMS CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

FOR SALE
Genuine English Shepherd Pups, farm raised, $7.50 and $12.50.
ALVIN MILLER MANILLA, IOWA

When writing to advertisers, will you please mention this paper.

Up-to-Date News Of Coming Livestock Sales

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Sept. 2—Western Iowa Breeders, Sac City, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Sept. 10—Wm. Hansen & Son, Dixon, Iowa.
Sept. 11—Frank Plummer and A. J. Dice, Marion, Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Sept. 11—Interstate Breeders Assn., Sioux City, Iowa; P. K. Pratt, Mgr., Walnut, Iowa.
Sept. 18—Central Iowa Breeders, Marshalltown, Iowa; C. G. Mason, Mgr.
Sept. 19—Iowa State Show and Sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Herbert Cline, Secy., Bussey, Iowa.
Sept. 20—Central Illinois Breeders, Congerville, Ill.; S. F. Lontz, Secy.
Sept. 29—Minnesota State Sale, Blue Earth, Minn.; Clement C. Chase, Secy., Pipestone, Minn.
Oct. 1—Meek Ranch (Dispersion), Milton, Iowa.
Oct. 1—Nodaway County Angus Breeders' Assn., Maryville, Mo.; Hal Hooker, Mgr., Maryville.
Oct. 2—Illinois State Sale, Springfield, Ill.; Geo. L. Wilson, Secy., 810 Myers Bldg.
Oct. 4—Mercer County Breeders, Aledo, Ill.; Hugh McWhorter, Secy.
Oct. 26—Rotna Valley Breeders, Atlantic, Iowa; P. K. Pratt, Mgr., Walnut, Iowa.

HEREFORDS

Sept. 1—Western Iowa Breeders, Carroll, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Sept. 7—Fred M. Smith, Iowa City; Olson Bros., Nashua, and Oscar C. Sevig, Walford, Iowa.
Sept. 11—Dispersion, George J. Austin Estate, Mason, Iowa, at Atlantic, Iowa; Charles Austin, Mgr.
Oct. 2—Southern Iowa Breeders, Fairfield, Iowa; Merlin Zeller, Mgr., Packwood, Iowa.
Oct. 3—Wiese Bros., Donahue, Iowa.
Oct. 20—Leroy Marens, La Motte, Iowa.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Sept. 1—Western Iowa Breeders, Carroll, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Sept. 12—Werner Farms, San Jose, Ill.
Sept. 13—W. H. Campbell & Son, Grand River, Ia.

SHORTHORNS

Aug. 31—Western Iowa Breeders, Jefferson, Iowa; Francis T. Martin, Mgr., Wall Lake, Iowa.
Sept. 17—Southwest Iowa Breeders, Red Oak, Iowa; M. D. Lomas, Mgr.
Sept. 24—Marshall County Breeders, Marshalltown, Iowa; J. H. Packer, Mgr.
Sept. 25—John Swanson & Sons, Estherville, Iowa.
Sept. 27—Geo. Struve & Son, Manning; H. B. Leitzing, Arcadia; W. E. Sommerville, Gray, and Wright Farms, Carroll, Iowa.
Sept. 28—Holtz Bros., Ripon, Iowa, and George Gues & Sons, Greenfield, Iowa, at Ripon, Iowa.
Oct. 8—Northwest Missouri Breeders, Maryville, Mo.; W. F. Barker, Mgr., Ravenwood, Mo.
Oct. 12—Helfred Farms, Des Moines, Iowa.
Oct. 13—Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo.
Oct. 16—F. & A. T. Robinson, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
Oct. 17—Missouri State Show and Sale, Columbia, Mo.; James E. Comfort, Secy.
Oct. 23—Minnesota State Sale, Slayton, Minn.; Prof. J. Geisler, Secy., Blue Earth, Minn.
Oct. 26—Shorthorn Breeders, Abingdon, Ill.; Hal Lingley, Mgr., 16 S. Lemon St., Aurora, Ill.
Oct. 31—Carl Retzlaff, Walton, Neb.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Oct. 1—Iowa State Sale, Marshalltown, Iowa; Earl S. Girton, Secy.
Oct. 10—Sioux Empire Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, S. D.; John White, Secy., Canton, S. D.
Oct. 29—Missouri State Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 30—Lewis W. Thieman, Concordia, Mo.

FEEDING CATTLE

Sept. 6—Oswald Strand & Son, Maxwell, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Sept. 13—Iowa State Guernsey Sale, Des Moines.

BERKSHIRES

Aug. 11—Sioux Farms (Dispersion), Sioux City, Iowa; at Cherokee, Iowa.
Oct. 6—John Fitch, Lake City, Iowa.

CHESTER WHITES

Aug. 7—Brunswick Farm, DeWitt, Iowa (Night Sale); Wayne Walrod, Mgr.
Oct. 4—Henry Jurgensen, Olin, Iowa.
Oct. 10—C. F. Keen & Sons, Legrand, Iowa.
Oct. 11—J. R. Seelmann, Center Junction, Iowa.
Oct. 11—Walter F. Kubesch (Night Sale), Preston, Iowa.
Oct. 12—Brunswick Farm, DeWitt, Iowa.

DUROC JERSEYS

Aug. 9—Harold C. Timm (Night Sale), Muscatine, Iowa.
Aug. 13—Iowa Falls Duroc Breeders Assn., Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John Thompson, Lake City, Iowa.
Oct. 1—Iowa Falls Duroc Breeders Assn., Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Oct. 12—Ernest L. McDermott, Anita, Iowa.
Nov. 10—Iowa Falls Duroc Breeders Assn., Iowa Falls, Iowa.

HAMPSHIRES

Aug. 17—Field & Christiansen and Robin Lake Farms, Hampton, Iowa (Night Sale).
Sept. 28—Fred H. Michaelson, Ida Grove, Iowa.
Sept. 29—Frantz Bros., Grand Junction, Iowa.
Oct. 3—O. W. Jones & Son, Ute, Iowa.
Oct. 10—Albert J. Larson (Night), Ainsboro, Iowa.
Oct. 13—Field & Christiansen, Nora Springs, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

Sept. 3—Man-Cry Co. Farms, Manning, Iowa.
Oct. 11—R. P. Anderson, Boone, Iowa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Aug. 11—Earl Kellogg & Son, Winfield, Iowa.
Sept. 29—(Night Sale) Frantz Bros., Grand Junction, Iowa.
Oct. 1—Harvey C. Larson (Night), Elkhorn, Ia.
Oct. 2—(Night Sale) C. W. Nelson, Harlan, Ia.
Oct. 6—Miles M. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa.
Oct. 9—Carl Heimer, Jefferson, Iowa.
Oct. 11—F. L. Jackson, Lytton, Iowa.
Oct. 12—(Night Sale) Fred F. Goedchild, Malvern, Iowa.
Oct. 17—Earl Kellogg & Son, Winfield, Iowa.

SHEEP

Aug. 18—Iowa Purebred Sheep Breeders, Ames, Ia.
Aug. 20—Mahaska County Purebred Ram Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Herbert Hoover, Secy.
Aug. 25—M. J. Maxted (Shropshire Dispersion), Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Aug. 31—Northwest Missouri Shropshire Breeders Assn., Memphis, Mo.; Morris A. Walker, Jr., Secy.
Sept. 14—Northwest Iowa Breeders Assn., Spencer, Iowa; Wilbur Goedicke, Secy.

LIVESTOCK FIELDMEN
M. T. WHITE, 604 No. Fortieth St., Omaha, Nebraska, Phone Walnut 1056.
J. E. HALSEY, 1912 Grand Ave., Des Moines.

Keep Tab on Cows

A notebook and a lead pencil should have a handy place in the dairy barn. Write down the dates that cows were bred, when they came in heat, and note the date of any peculiar action, such as a sudden decrease in milk production, or some indication of mastitis. One Wright county, Iowa, farmer uses a card index file for this purpose.

Around the Farm AND IN THE Feed Lot

by HOWARD MARSHALL

CLINTON ANDERSON, as new agriculture secretary, isn't evading any issues or hedging much on any opinions when it comes to food production problems, which he's tackling with great enthusiasm. He makes it clear and positive we can not feed the whole world, yet he insists we continue maximum production to do the job as well as we can. Anderson looks for excessive food demands for at least 12 to 24 months following the end of the Pacific war, so farmers may be reasonably sure production programs will continue to be geared to present high levels.

RECORD EGG PRODUCTION is being maintained in spite of a 20 per cent reduction in laying hens and pullets. During the first six months of 1945, Iowa hens produced some two billion seven hundred million eggs, just short of the 1944 total for the corresponding period. High production was attributed to the cool summer and nearly perfect weather—that is, perfect weather for high egg production.

ABOUT THIS TIME of year, when the old hens start to fall short in filling the egg basket, it's time to think about culling the flock with a quick trip to market scheduled for the slackers. Such a move will not only save valuable feed for better investment, but it will assure consumers some relief in the meat field.

OVER THE YEARS, livestock men in Boone county, Iowa, have been making valuable production contributions through the regular use of Walnut Grove products. In checking our lists for that county, we note, among others, farmers like Francis E. Carlson, Donald Dunn, David Lunvald, John Reynolds, Bert Rogers, Francis Ragan, Cliff Beckman, Walter Rothfus and E. Johannsen. As to mineral service, R. G. Chingren handles the business.

THE OWNER-OPERATOR trend in farming is definitely on the up-swing. Even though progress is slow, there's been a general trend continuously since 1926 toward increased ownership by the farmer who tills the soil. In Iowa, the percentage of owner-operators is below the half-way mark, but some counties show a remarkable ratio. In Dubuque county, 69 per cent of the land is farmed by actual owners. In Grundy county, the opposite extreme prevails, as tenant operation places Grundy at the bottom of the list for the state.

OVER IN ILLINOIS, agricultural college specialists point out the big things in summer swine management include keeping pigs comfortable, maintaining health and sanitation and feeding liberal amounts of a balanced ration. Meanwhile, they underline the idea of full-feeding for rapid gains, citing such a plan results in greater efficiency and more economical gains.

ONE OF THE FINEST recommendations for Walnut Grove comes from our fast-growing "family" users. For example, in Cedar county, Iowa, where Ralph Ehresman is our representative, many members of numerous families are on our customer list. There's the Kesslers—F. W. and son Joe, on one farm, and five other sons—Jack, Alvis, Mike, Francis and Jim—all on different farms, feeding Walnut Grove to nearly 1,000 hogs annually. Then there's the Gehrls family—brothers Ray, Eddie and Elmer and cousin Ralph, marketing around 800 hogs yearly. And the Nobergalls—Loyd, Gerald, Verle and William, and a cousin Oscar, who find Walnut Grove valuable in a feeding plan which involves some 1,200 hogs.

NORMALLY, this would be the wrong time of year to be concerned over antifreeze for winter use, but farmers who lay in a supply now won't be worrying about cracked radiators when sub-zero temperatures arrive. Manufacturers are shipping supplies to the midwest right now, in an effort to avoid war transportation troubles later. Meanwhile, the supply isn't as big as it has been in past years.

HYBRID ALFALFA may soon be as popular as hybrid corn, and the increased value and yield may be just as marked as it was when the "golden maize" was developed. Although only in the experimental stages, some alfalfa hybrids are yielding 20 to 30 per cent more than the old standbys. Extensive investigations are being carried out to locate strains that are disease resistant, winter-hardy, higher yielding, and generally improved over the present varieties.

CORN BELT FARMERS who plan to market grass-fed cattle this fall will find plenty of competition from the same kind of offerings direct from the range. Good advice to midwest cattlemen who have the better grades of steers or heifers on pasture would include feeding some grain to move them out of the "grassy" classification and into a better price range.

WE OFTEN FEEL we'd not be worth our salt if we didn't do a little conscientious bragging about business at times, but that's the way we feel about many lasting customers and friends who've come into the Walnut Grove fold the past 25 years. In Calhoun county, Iowa, where we're now represented by C. V. Foster, many names like Clifford Pitstick, Joe Gordon, John Tigges, Leroy Farmer and Homer Knight have been on our customer list for years.

WHEN IT COMES TO FISHING, no one enjoys the sport more than the average farmer; but with most of us it's not possible to lock the barn door and run up north. However, in the future, a distant trip won't be necessary for farmers who wish to construct an artificial pond on the farm. Last winter, the legislature empowered the State Conservation Commission to stock privately owned farm ponds which meet specifications as to size. Before too long, it wouldn't surprise us if the idea proves pretty popular with farmers.

HIRED MEN on farms, especially in the central corn belt, are scarcer than for the past 20 years. As a result, farm labor wages have risen more than $8, on the average, during the past 12 months. The Department of Agriculture says current farm wages average $89 a month, with board, but, looking over the pay rate in Iowa, we're positive this state isn't holding the average down.

HERE'S ONE ANSWER to the present beef shortage. Even though beef cattle are at record high numbers, there still isn't enough meat to go around. But remember the number of meat eaters has increased proportionately faster than cattle population. In 1929, there were 382 beef animals per 1,000 people. Now there are only 297. Perhaps some of us forget the human population is growing considerably, too.

IN WOODBURY COUNTY, in northwest Iowa, our minerals have been well received for years, but we have a new representative—Erick Mesenbrink—and as a result many new customers have been added to our list there. A few of them include farmers like Arnold Buron, Amiel Meyer, Willie Iwen and Corbet Van Houten. These men know the value of a complete mineral like Walnut Grove and the satisfactory results obtained in feeding it to their hogs.

FIRST CHANCE ON 10,000,000 bushels of government-purchased corn, which is being delivered to elevators between now and September 1, will go to processors. Next in line will be feeders with less than a 10-day supply of corn on hand. And that's getting pretty close to the bottom of the basket any way you look at it.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION has insured extension of the community school lunch program at least another year. During the past school year, the commodity surplus program was in operation in 94 Iowa counties. Right now, agriculture department officials have good reason to believe it will be extended into all counties by the time school opens this fall.

SOLD ONLY BY
DEPENDABLE REPRESENTATIVES
Walnut Grove Minerals
Home Office ATLANTIC—IOWA

Announce 89 Local Fairs

Only one state fair for 1945 has been scheduled so far. The Missouri catalog is out, announcing a fair for August 19-26. But county and district fairs will be held in 89 Iowa counties this fall. L. B. Cunningham, secretary of the Iowa State Fair, lists these fairs as follows:

Adair—Greenfield, Aug. 27-30.
Adams—Corning, Aug. 21-22.
Allamakee—Waukon, Sept. 4-7.
Allamakee—Postville, Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Appanoose—Centerville, Aug. 21-24.
Audubon—Audubon, Sept. 10-13.
Benton—Vinton, Aug. 28-30.
Black Hawk—Waterloo, Sept. 1-3.
Boone—Boone, Aug. 20-22.
Bremer—Waverly, Aug. 20-22.
Buchanan—Independence, Aug. 14-17.
Buena Vista—Alta, Aug. 7-10.
Butler—Allison, Aug. 16-19.
Calhoun—Manson, Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Calhoun—Rockwell City, Aug. 22-24.
Carroll—Coon Rapids, Aug. 27-30.
Cass—Atlantic.
Cedar—Tipton, Aug. 28-31.
Cerro Gordo—Mason City, Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Cherokee—Cherokee, Aug. 31-Sept. 1.
Chickasaw—Nashua, Aug. 21-24.
Clay—Spencer, Sept. 12-14.
Clayton—Elkader, Aug. 14-17.
Clayton—National.
Dallas—Adel, Aug. 16-17.
Davis—Bloomfield.
Decatur—Leon, Aug. 28-29.
Delaware—Manchester, Aug. 7-10.
Des Moines—Burlington, Aug. 22-23.
Dickinson—Spirit Lake, Aug. 23-25.
Emmet—Estherville, Aug. 29-31.
Fayette—West Union, Aug. 20-24.
Franklin—Hampton, Aug. 21-23.
Greene—Jefferson, Aug. 21-24.
Grundy—Grundy Center, Aug. 27-29.
Guthrie—Guthrie Center, Sept. 4-7.
Hamilton—Webster City, Aug. 28-31.
Hancock—Garner, Aug. 20-21.
Hardin—Ackley, Nov. 19-21.
Hardin—Eldora, Aug. 7-10.
Hardin—Iowa Falls.
Harrison—Mo. Valley, Aug. 28-Sept. 1.
Henry—Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 22-24.
Howard—Cresco, Aug. 27-31.
Humboldt—Humboldt, Aug. 29-Sept. 1.
Ida—Ida Grove, Aug. 23-24.
Jackson—Maquoketa, Aug. 14-17.
Jasper—Colfax, Aug. 20-22.
Jones—Monticello—Aug. 22-24.
Keokuk—What Cheer, Aug. 18-21.
Kossuth—Algona, Aug. 27-29.
Lee—Donnellson, July 24-26.
Linn—Cedar Rapids, Aug. 24-25.
Linn—Central City, Aug. 9-12.
Louisa—Columbus Junction, Aug. 14-17.
Lucas—Derby, Aug. 21-24.
Lyon—Rock Rapids, Aug. 16-17.
Mahaska—Oskaloosa, Aug. 22-24.
Marion—Knoxville, Aug. 2-5.
Marshall—Marshalltown, Sept. 3-6.
Mills—Malvern, Aug. 21-24.
Mitchell—Osage, Aug. 16-19.
Monona—Onawa, Aug. 19-22.
Monroe—Albia, Aug. 29-30.
Muscatine—West Liberty, Aug. 20-23.
O'Brien—Hartley, Aug. 20-21.
Osceola—Sibley, Sept. 4-7.
Page—Clarinda, Aug. 29-31.
Palo Alto—Emmetsburg, Aug. 20-22.
Plymouth—Le Mars, Aug. 22-24.
Pocahontas—Fonda, Aug. 18-20.
Polk—Des Moines.
Pottawattamie—Avoca, Aug. 15-17.
Poweshiek—Grinnell, Aug. 21-23.
Ringgold—Mt. Ayr, Aug. 14-17.
Sac—Sac City, Sept. 3-6.
Scott—Davenport, Aug. 23-25.
Shelby—Harlan, Aug. 20-23.
Sioux—Orange City, Aug. 22-23.
Story—Nevada, Aug. 21-23.
Taylor—Bedford, July 24-29.
Union—Lorimor, Aug. 20-23.
Van Buren—Keosauqua, Aug. 7-10.
Wapello—Eldon, Aug. 20-22.
Warren—Indianola, July 30-Aug. 2.
Wayne—Corydon, Aug. 15-17.
Webster—Fort Dodge, Aug. 21-22.
Winneshiek—Decorah, Aug. 16-19.
Woodbury—Moville, Sept. 5-8.
Worth—Northwood, Aug. 13-15.
Wright—Eagle Grove, Aug. 20-23.

M. H. Cruise Dead

It is with regret that we announce the death of Col. M. H. Cruise, at Omaha, Neb., on July 10, at the age of 56 years. "Hank," as he was most familiarly known, was one of the high-class livestock auctioneers that operated thruout the central-west during the past 30 years. He had built up a nice business, and was employed on many of the most prominent cattle and hog sales. He was born at Mt. Etna, Iowa, and spent the early part of his boyhood days on his father's farm north of Corning. He was a fine man and had a host of friends thruout the west. He leaves a wife, three daughters and one son, who is now in the Navy. He was buried at Omaha on July 14.

Control Mixed Feed Prices

Mixed feed prices are now under control of the OPA. Each manufacturer is required to file with OPA his margins of profit and base ingredient prices and issue a weekly price list, which becomes his maximum price.

Wholesalers and retailers are allowed a mark-up over this list price.

Purchasers of mixed feeds can check whether they are being charged proper prices at local district offices of the OPA.

The Tank Truck

News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service

Bernard Buschow is seen at top with one of his father's bulls.

Part of the Buschow's fine herd of Guernsey cattle.

Alfred Buschow and son Bernard with some of their equipment.

YOU CAN TELL A GOOD BREED ...OR A GOOD MOTOR OIL!

ALFRED O. BUSCHOW is the kind of man who's proud of having good stock and equipment—and proud to give them the kind of care they deserve. He breeds and raises Guernsey cattle and Hampshire hogs on his place near Blue Hill, Nebraska—and keeps a Case tractor humming pretty nearly all the time.

Here's what he's got to say about his experience in keeping motorized equipment on the job: "When we purchased this tractor one of the main questions I asked the dealer who sold me was, 'What kind of oil do you recommend . . .?' 'Well,' he said, 'Can you buy Conoco oil?' I told him I could and I have been using Conoco ever since. We have a Ford also, and from the superior service that we received from Conoco in our Case, we use it in the Ford also and our results are 100%. We have our motors checked either in the Fall or in the Spring before work opens up, then we know if we give it good burning fuel and a good oil we are fixed for a hard season's work. . . .

"Good oil has taken the worries of breakdowns away from us. . . . We service our tractors . . . with Conoco and no matter if it is hot or cold we know our oil is doing the job. Especially do we find Conoco oil will stand up through greater heat and still come out of the draincock looking like new oil. Conoco has proven to us that it will keep down the oil bill and when the motors are in proper condition for working we never worry how our oil is standing up. We have used it long enough to know and we don't think there is any better or safer lubricant made than Conoco. Good oil is a trouble-saver and money-maker."

OTHERS BACK UP THAT GOOD OPINION!

Taking a look at the pictures of Mr. Buschow's stock, buildings and equipment above, you can see he's the kind of man who would not be content with anything but what he thought was best. So his preference for Conoco N*th* motor oil takes on added weight. Even so, no one likes to make up his mind about an important thing like motor oil on the basis of just one man's say-so. But Mr. Buschow's letter is by no means an exception to the many letters which come to your Tank Truck editor throughout the year.

Here, for example, is a letter from a farmer near Kersey, Colorado. His name is Frank Bond, and he writes of his experience with Conoco N*th* motor oil as follows: "I have two large tractors which at times pull extremely heavy loads. I use power equipment a lot, also have farm trucks and car. I think highly of your N*th* motor oil, as it has done a swell job for me and I know it has kept my engines in tip-top condition. . . . I also use your Conoco greases. Have been using Conoco products since 1939."

Conoco Agent Lewis Stolarczyk presents Frank Bond with his copy of the Conoco Farmaide.

Or take this statement in a letter from Adolph Voge, whose farm is located near Clinton, Iowa. "I have used Conoco N*th* oil, Conoco tractor fuel and gasoline in my Deere tractor and car," Mr. Voge writes, "and found them thoroughly satisfactory in cutting down my operating costs."

"WHYS AND WHEREFORES" OF N*th* OIL'S GREAT PERFORMANCE:

Now it's one thing to read what men write about a product from their own experience with it—but it's quite another to know *why* it is that so many people find so many good things to write. In the case of Conoco N*th* motor oil it's very easy to understand the basis of the quality performance these three men have found so consistently.

Adolph Voge watches Bob Hofle's demonstration of a Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart.

For modern research has given Conoco N*th* motor oil a special ingredient which has the remarkable property of fastening or sort of *plating* lubricant direct to metal. This OIL-PLATING acts right along with Conoco N*th* oil's strong film of liquid type to give any engine unusual resistance to wear. Not only to frictional wear in running, but to the corrosive wear which would otherwise come from leftover acids of combustion.

You'll notice in the first letter cited above that Mr. Buschow was very pleased also with the clean appearance of Conoco N*th* motor oil even after very hard use. That's no accident either—for Conoco N*th* motor oil contains a second special ingredient called *Thialkene inhibitor*, which works to prevent breakdown of the oil and is responsible for keeping any engine clean that is run on Conoco N*th* motor oil.

With the statements of three men like these, and "whys and wherefores" that are furnished by OIL-PLATING and *Thialkene inhibitor*, you'll no doubt want to try some Conoco N*th* motor oil yourself. Nothing could be easier. Simply phone Your Conoco Agent. He'll arrange to bring your N*th* oil and other Conoco lubricants out to your farm the very next time he brings a load that way. In addition, he's got a FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart made up for your own make and model of tractor—and a FREE Conoco Farmaide, which is just what its name says: an aid on the farm. When you call Your Conoco Agent, tell him the make and year of your tractor so he'll be sure to bring out the right Tractor Chart. Your Conoco Agent will gladly bring both of them to you on his next trip without any obligation. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

Conoco N*th* motor oil • Conoco HD oil
Conoco transmission oils • Conoco pressure lubricant
Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Caglube
Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline • Conoco tractor fuel
Conoco diesel fuel • Conoco kerosene and distillates

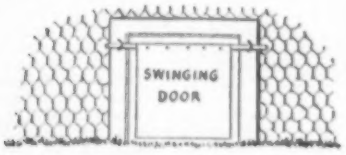
CONOCO

Your Conoco Agent

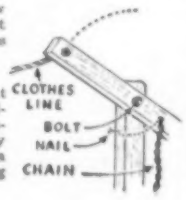
$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA $

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win $1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

Mrs. Nora Hoffman of South Haven, Kansas, suggests using a tire pump to blow seed and small particles of dirt and trash from the grain-droppers and flutes of a grain drill.



The illustration above shows a chicken-tight gate which Mrs. Evangeline Baker of Rye, New Mexico, built to permit the farm dog easy access to the front yard.



The idea sketched at right was contributed by Elwood Albert of Floresville, Texas, as a handy means of elevating a clothesline after hanging clothes.

AT THE WHEEL OF THE TANK TRUCK

Department of Agriculture experts recently published some interesting results of soil-loss experimentation. On a field with a fall of nine feet per hundred, soil loss from land planted up and down hill in oats was only half the loss from the same land planted in corn! Planted in clover, the land lost only *one-fifteenth* as much soil! Experts used these three crops to demonstrate that while rotation has *some* effect in checking soil loss, the only *effective* ways are contour farming, terracing, strip cropping, and other similar methods.

★ ★ ★

Here's more about farm fish ponds. Experts at Texas A. and M. College advise that ordinary chemical fertilizer placed in a pond will increase plant growth and ultimately raise yield of fish. Texas farmers, these experts report, have taken up to 300 pounds of fish per acre from properly stocked and fertilized ponds.